"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

The Bombay Chronicle

"THE FIRE PATROL" AT WELLINGTON CINEMA DHOBI-TALAO.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO. 80— BOMBAY: FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY TWO ANNAS.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, INC.

(Incorporated in U.S.A.)
Bankers and Travel Agents.
240, Hornby Road.
Telephone No. 20923.
Branches and Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

BANKING.

General Banking and Exchange, Travellers' Cheques and Letters of Credit, Telegraphic and Mail Remittances to all parts of the World. Money Orders issued. Foreign Money bought and sold.

TRAVEL.

Passages on all Steamship Lines and Railways. Itineraries and Hotel Accommodations arranged. Passage booked and Baggage insurance effected.

A WORLD SERVICE.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
BRITISH INDIA.
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connection at Aden with	Tons.
4th April	DONGOLA† ..		8,080
10th ,,	RAZMAK ‡ ..		10,000
11th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,997
18th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
25th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,433
2nd May	DELTA ..	MONGOLIA x	16,504
9th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
16th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA*	11,089
23rd ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
30th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,436
6th June	NARKUNDA		16,227
13th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA *	10,911
20th ,,	CALEDONIA§		7,622
27th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTAN x	20,847
4th July	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
18th ,,	RANPURA ..		16,100
25th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
1st Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
8th ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA*	10,902
15th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x	15,993
29th ,,	MOREA ..		10,911

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
‡ Extra Steamer, terminates voyage at Marseilles.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
† Special reduced fares.

	London.	Marseilles.
First Saloon	£66 & £62	£60 & £56
Second ,,	£52	£48

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1925.		
16th April	DUMANA	8,427
30th ,,	WARFIELD*	6,060
14th May	A Steamer*	..
28th ,,	GAZANA *	5,284
11th June	MANDALA	8,246
25th ,,	DURENDA *	7,241

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. AND O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connects at Colombo for Australia with
1925			
14th April	SOUDAN ..	6,696	CATHAY.
17th ,,	KIDDERPORE*	5,334	
24th ,,	JEYPORE * ..	5,318	
28th ,,	MIRZAPORE*	6,715	
28th ,,	SICILIA ..	6,813	MOOLTAN
23rd May	NAGPORE ..	5,283	
26th ,,	DELTA ..	8,097	MALOJA
4th June	LAHORE ..	5,282	
9th ,,	SARDINIA ..	6,684	DEVANHA
15th ,,	ALIPORE ..	5,273	
23rd ,,	SOUDAN ..	6,696	NALDERA
31st July.	SICILIA ..	6,813	MONGOLIA

* Cargo vessels only, proceed to Japan via Singapore.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Destination.
3rd April	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
4th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar.
8th ,,	BARJORA ..	Busreh via Ka'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
15th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Ballard Road, Post Bombay.
P. O. BOX 122

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Tottori Maru.	F. Matsukura.	5973	20th Mar.	8th Apri
Akita Maru.	S. Fujimura	3817	23rd ,,	5th ,,
Nagano Maru	S. Kuba	3824	30th ,,	12th ,,
Tenpaisan Maru.	Y. Miyamoto.	5019	6th Apr.	20th
Asuka Maru.	T. Kusakari	7559	12th ,,	24th ,,
Calcutta Maru.	A. Yamashita.	5339	28th ,,	12th May

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class	2nd Class	European steerage with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. Rs
Singapore ..	300	210	158	105 84
Hongkong ..	480	270	203	135 108
Shanghai ..	540	320	240	160 128
Kobe	610	380	285	190 152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No.— 2 0279 Telegrams — YUSEN.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 679.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.
Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.
Please call for our FREE LIST.
Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.
B

WITHOUT YOUR KNOWLEDGE

You may have used our medicines and derived profits as many Doctors, Vaidyas and Hakims buy from us and re-sell them as their own preparations. Our CHANDRAPRABHA PILLS are a sure cure for all general complaints of females.

PRICE RUPEE ONE FOR A TIN.

Particulars from—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE

FINEST CEMENT made in INDIA

This Cement is Manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST-UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in INDIA and has been used by the Calcutta Port Commissioners for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:—

APPLY TO:

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,

70, Medows Street, Fort, : : : : : : : : : : : : BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

Estd. 1897.

INSURANCE WITH THE EMPIRE OF INDIA IS THE BEST POLICY.

LOW PREMIUMS, LIBERAL CONDITIONS.
VERY FAVOURABLE BONUS PROSPECTS.

ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO., Managers.
Head Office:
214, Hornby Road,
Wheeler's Building, Bombay.

THE EAST AND WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS.
For Agents.
Guaranteed Reversionary Bonus Rs. 60 for quinquennium.
Lowest rates with highest returns.
WANTED AGENTS.
For terms and conditions apply to:—
J. M. CORDEIRO, Manager. DALAL & CO., Secretaries.
Head Office: 65, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserved Funds F42,705,032 £3,558,753
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

DUTCH EAST INDIES:—		
Samarang	Diember	Tekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocia	Pontianak
Modan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Padang	Weltevredon

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN, Agent.

INSURANCE

CHEAPER LIFE ASSURANCE

SEND FOR NEW PROSPECTUS OF THE

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,
(INCORPORATED IN GREAT BRITAIN)

REDUCED RATES FOR INDIAN LIVES

BOMBAY OFFICE: WHEELER'S BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

THE UNIVERSAL

FIRE & GENERAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION.

UNIVERSAL BUILDING,
CAWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:

M. KANJI & Co.

RESPECTABLE AND INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED FOR UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, 'Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle,"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED YOU TO READ CONFIDENTIAL TALKS to YOUNGMEN, 220 pages. Forewarded by Swami Shradhanandji. Price Rs. 2/-. Post Box 2135, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED—Part time CORRESPONDENCE CLERK. Typist preferred. Apply stating salary. THE GLOBE INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY AGENCY, Khatrahi Street, Bombay 4.
A R971

WANTED.—A SCIENCE TEACHER, B.Sc. or Inter Science, for the Coronation High School, Mangrol. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials, stating the minimum salary expected to M. S. MEHTA, Educational Inspector, Mangrol, (Kathiawar).
A 23008

WANTED for the dredger "Sandpiper" near Rohri Sind, a capable and energetic ENGINEER with Marine experience Second Class B of test preferred but second class Inland Steam Vessel Act essential. Dredging experience not necessary but will be given preference. State salary required. Applications will be received by the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Shikarpur Canals District, at Sukkur upto 31st May, 1925. Applicant, who is finally appointed by the Chief Engineer in Sind will be required to join at Rohri. Selected applicants may be required to appear in person for an interview with the Chief Engineer in Sind for which single second class Railway or steamer fare will be paid each way. Applicant's age should not be more than 35 years and he should be of robust constitution. (Sd.) V. N. VARTAK, Chief Engineer in Sind.
A 23022

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelop.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Mid[illegible] St., Fort, Bombay.

MADHAVASHRAM
'Phone 42484.
Up-to-date Boarding and Lodging House for Hindus
GIRGAON : : : : BOMBAY

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

BOMBAY HOUSE,
24, Bruce Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 21986.

"JOT this down," At our Auction Rooms, every Thursday we hold a Bonafide Sale. Here you can clear all your surplus furniture, articles of every description, including consignments, and convert them into cash. We pay you on Friday. Why not avail this unique service? No warehouse charges and modest terms. BYREN & CO., Auctioneers, Valuers and Commission Agents, 87, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
T 23018

OUR famous durable PURE SWADESHI SILK KHADDAR for gents' suits twenty yards single width cost Rs. 27/8. GANGA STORES, Kasganj, U.P.
T R948

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—A LOAN of Rs. 5,000 returnable in 20 equal monthly instalments with moderate rate of interest. The amount is required by a well-organised and established High School for complete fit establishment purposes purely educational. For further information and settlement please inquire at Box No. 724, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
M 22985

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, MEERUT—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860) Teaches, Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy, Biochemistry and Dentistry and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh American medicines. Treats chronic and complicated cases. Please apply for prospectus to DR: E. E. GUPTA, H.M.D. Principal.
M675

THE CALCUTTA DENTAL COLLEGE AND HOSPITAL, 261, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.—Next Session begins July 6, 1925. Apply for prospectus to the PRINCIPAL.
M704

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 584 of 1924.

AISHABAI, ... Plaintiff.
vs.
DAUD ALLI SALE. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decretal Order of Reference to Commissioner and Consent Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the above suit and bearing date the 13th day of August, 1924, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Abdul Alli, deceased, who died at Bombay on or about the 31st day of January, 1924, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claim and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

Dated this 25th day of March, 1925.

H. H. WADIA.
Commissioner.
22975

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

per column inch per insertion.

1st Insertion ... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions ... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for posts of SUB-INSPECTORS in the Bombay City Police Force.

2. Only Indians, who are residents of the Bombay Presidency and possess the following qualifications need apply:—

Age—Between 22 and 25 years.

(N. B. In proof of the correct date of birth the applicant will have to produce in original at the time of selection (1) an Extract from the Municipal or village register of births, or a Memo from the Municipal Officer or Mamlatdar of the Taluka, that the applicant's date of birth is not traceable in the register of births, (2) a horoscope, (3) entries in books of family accounts, (4) certified copies of School or College registers, and (5) any other evidence).

Education.—Must have passed at least the School Leaving Examination.

A good knowledge of Marathi or Gujarati is essential.

Height.—Not less than 5'—5".

Chest measurement.—Not less than 33" (deflated).

Certificates from two respectable persons as to moral character and social standing.

3. The selected candidates will be required to undergo a course of training for 18 months at the Central Police Training School, Nasik, commencing from 6th July, 1925. During the course of training they will draw a monthly allowance of Rs. 40 and will have to conform to all the rules and regulations of the School. On successfully passing out of the School they will be appointed as Sub-Inspectors on probation for 12 months on pay Rs. 125 per mensem rising to Rs. 200 by an annual increment of Rs. 5, plus free quarters, a free outfit of uniform on appointment, conveyance allowance at Rs. 15 per mensem and clothing allowance at Rs. 10 per mensem. On expiry of the probationary period they will be confirmed if found satisfactory.

4. Before admission into the School the selected candidates will be required to pass a physical test to show that they are thoroughly fit for outdoor employment and are free from any disease likely to interfere with their efficiency as Police Officers; they must be vaccinated or if already vaccinated must be revaccinated.

5. Intending applicants should forward their applications written in their own handwriting with copies of certificates and testimonials to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, before the 15th May, 1925.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 25th March, 1925.
22992

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and Credits (estate and effects of KRISHNA-RAO VENCOBA DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, a widower and a Managing Clerk in Messrs. Sunderdas & Co., Solicitors, ... Deceased.

DAMODAR GANPATRAO DESAI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort, the Nephew of the deceased and an articled Clerk of Messrs. Dharamsey Dadachanji and Co., Solicitors. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of March in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and twenty-five and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

(Sd.) P B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) B. B. PATEL,

The 30th day of March, 1925.

Messrs. HULJI PRADHAN & PEREIRA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
23009

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 2736.

AUCTION SALE of valuable immoveable properly situate at Palli Road, opposite Turner Road, Bandra.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand Wadia and Co., attorneys for Mr. Sorabjee Pallonjee, sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 5th day of April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land situate on the West side of Palli Road in Bandra in the Salsette Taluka of the Thana District now known as the Bombay Suburban District and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra admeasuring 2,277 square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less together with the bungalow standing thereon and bounded on or towards the North partly by the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and partly by the property of Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauwalla, on or towards the South by a passage or footpath, on or towards the East partly by the property of the said Ardeshir Sorabjee Lilauwalla and partly by the property of Abdur Rehman Makba and on or towards the West by a passage or footpath and beyond that the property of Andrew Manoel Doming Cruz and which said premises along with the land and premises to the East thereof now belonging to the said Abdur Rehman Makba bear agricultural Survey No. 177, Pot No. 4, No. 179, Pot No. 2, 3, 4 and 5. No. 226, Pot No. 4 and No. 227, Pot Nos. 9, 10 and 11 (except the said agricultural Survey No. 227 Pot No. 11) bear Non-agricultural Survey No. 230.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Edgelow Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., attorneys for the vendor at their Office No. 65, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

Sale on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April, 1925, at 4 p.m. (S.T.), near the baling Machine at Champa Galli, Muljl Jaitha Cloth Market by order of Messrs. N. F. Nowroji and on account and at the risk of Memon Haji Sale Mahomed Haji Rahimtoola of Sadaria Bazar.

17 Bales each 100 Jotas 45" x 11 yards Dhotees, "Kamal Chhap," Cypher No. 441 manufactured by the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., and Bales each 120 Jotas 42" x 10 yards manufactured by the Swadeshi Mills Co., Ltd., Cypher No. 543.

25 per cent. deposit to be paid at the time of knocking the lots to the buyers and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of next day.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

128, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE of a Gin Store Shop as a going concern with its stock-in-trade and good-will at Abdul Rehman Street.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 4052 of 1924, (Lam vs. Jijibhoy) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will to-day (Friday), the 3rd April 1925, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Abdul Rehman Street, the shop No. 105, where Messrs. Pestonji and Sons are trading in Press, Mill and Gin stores, etc.

Stores in the shop—leather, hair, belts and cotton belting, asbestos packing, Jackation fasteners, grease and lead packing, showels, oil cans, gauze glasses, brushes, zinc sheets, gin sundries, emery wheels, grinding stones, furniture, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 4th April, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms the quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

By order of the bank concerned:—
1 case containing stocks and dies (3 sets) without pipe cutter and with extra dies.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)
1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office sligram.
1 Bay Rab horse in harness.
1 Waler horse in harness.

On SUNDAY, the 5th April, 1925, at 2 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Drummore" Ridge Road Malabar Hill the very valuable and handsome black-wood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, by Mappin and Webb, rich crockery and glassware, old China, a sweet-toned oakwood cottage piano, valuable grandfather's clock, iron safe on stand rich Persian and English carpets, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, drawing room suites, a large gramophone on stand, valuable oil paintings feleographs, valuable pictures, revolving top writing table, China and Japanese vases, cooking utensils, etc. etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

Property of another gentleman.—
One 15-20 H.P. five seater four cylinder "Fiat" motor car.
One 15-20 H.P. five seater four cylinder "Humbu" motor car.
One 12 H.P. "Charron" Landaulett motor car with new tyres in perfect running order.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHTS OF CULTIVATING GROUND, CUTTING GRASS AND DRAWING TODDY FROM TREES, ETC., FOR THE PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 16th April, 1925, sell by Public Auction at 9 a.m. (B.T.) at Tardeo Flats Chowky, the rights of cultivating ground, cutting grass and drawing toddy from the following places:—

West of Curry Road Station and to east of Deslile Road Culvert, Antop Hill, New Mahomedan Cemetary Clerk Road, Main Drain Road to the Villard Garden, south of Haines Road Cemetery, open drain Haines Road, and the bank on the east of the Reservior open drain, Clerk Road, to the Pumping Station open drain from Clerk Road to the Reservior Haines Road Cemetery, etc.

Right of drawing Toddy for one year:—
Old burial ground at Haines Road.
The right of cultivating and cutting grass for one years:—

Arthur Road, North-West Flats, Main drain lying between Arthur Road and Flats North-West of Arthur Road, Reclaimed ground between Railway siding Tardeo.

Right of gathering and collecting fruits from the trees in the compound of Turner Sanitorium, Bhoiwada Parel.

For further particulars apply to the Municipal Commissioner's Office or the Superintendent of Police, Tardeo Garden or the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.

APOLLO STREET.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KAMBEKAR STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mulla & Mulla, Attorneys of Messrs. Dassabhoy Framji Suntook and Jehangir Framji Suntook the proving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntook deceased and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Haji Essa Haji Haroon and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Sub-Mortgage bearing date the 10th day of January 1924 and made between the said Haji Essa Haji Haroon of the first part, Mohamadmiyan Haji Essa Fazala of the second part, Bai Amiabai widow of Haji Ismail Haji Essak Fazala and Aishabai and Rakhiabai, daughters of Haji Esmail Haji Essak Fazala of the third part and the said Khan Bahadur Framji Nusserwanji Suntook deceased of the fourth part, Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell away by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 3rd day of April 1925 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenement and buildings standing thereon situate on the South side of and fronting the First Don Tar Row Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement two hundred and ninety square yards and a six ninth of a square yard or thereabouts and bearing Ward No. 2591 Street Nos. 181/187 and New Survey No. 2595 Cadastral No. 1365 Mandvi Division and bounded on or towards the North partly by the said First Don Tar Row Road and partly by the Chinch Bunder First Row Road, on or towards the East by the property formerly belonging to Miyan Sheikh Ahmed bin Fakrudin Ghanentker and Miyan Mohamad bin Saleh bin Fakrudin but now to Haji Abdulla Noor-Mohamad, on or towards the South partly by the property formerly belonging to Yusuf Mala Abd Esa Mala but now to Haji Abdul Latiff and Umar Hajianu and partly by the property formerly belonging to Miyan Shaikh Ahmad bin Fakrudin Ghunentker and Miyan Mohamad bin Saleh bin Fakrudin Ghunentker but now to Haji Abdulla Nurmohamad and on or towards the West by Mohamadhusein Kambekar Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street without the Fort of Bombay fronting the said Kambekar Street on the East side thereof in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement seventy-nine square yards or thereabouts be the same more or less assessed in the books of the Assessor of the Bombay Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 2590 and Street Nos. 177, 179 Collector's No. 43, Cadastral No. 1365 Mandvi Division and bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Memon Ismail Haji Essak, on or towards the South by the property of Hajo Ayub Haji Rahimtoola, on or towards the East by a Gully and beyond that the property of Haji Esmail and on or towards the West by the said Kambekar Street.

For further particulars and condition of sale apply to Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for Messrs. Dossabhoy Framji Suntook and Jehangir Framji Suntook at their offices at Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20521.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT BELVEDERE HILL ROAD, MAZAGAON.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Parkha Natha and Co., and on account and at the risk of the heirs of the Mortgagors, namely, Ibrahim Bavasaheb alias Abdulla Dhondu Thakur, Salimabi, widow of Bavasaheb alias Abdulla Dhondu Thakur, and Bai Mariambai, wife of Abdul Rehman Abdulla, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 4th April, 1925, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises, the undermentioned property.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Belvedere Hill Road, Mazagon, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 5663 and Street Nos. 18-20-22 and New Survey No. 3397 and containing by admeasurement 152 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the house of Pestonji Keranjawalla, on the West by the house of Kassum Aba Naik, on the North by the house of Aba Kalsekar and on the South by the said Belvedere Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhai and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office at Esmail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS.

PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
TO-NIGHT 6, 8, & 10 p. m.
"THAT DIRTY DOG MORRIS"
Featuring the great comedian
NICOLAS RIMSKY
A Sparkling French farce packed with incident and full of life. Novel situations and continuous fun. A comedy of an entirely distinctive type produced as only the French can.
FIVE REELS OF BUBBLING LAUGHTER SERVED UP BY A COMEDIAN OF A NEW KIND.
OLYMPIC MERMAIDS.
and
PATHE GAZETTE.
There will be no Cinema Show to-day.
Prices: Rs. 2-4, Rs. 2, Rs. 1-8, Re. 1, As. 8 and As. 4 (including tax).
BOOKING OFFICE IS OPEN AT THE THEATRE BETWEEN 9-30 and 1 P.M. and 5 P.M. and 11 P.M.

TO A SHORT SEASON ONLY
SANDHURST ROAD & BHENDIBAZAR Jn.
JAPANESE CARNIVAL
(Combined with)
JAPANESE NEW CIRCUS
WITH
FULL ENERGY! FULL STRENGTH!!
15—EUROPEAN NEW ARTISTS—51
Original
30—TALENTED ARTISTS—30
Europeans, Japanese, American Cow Boys, Philipines & GREAT INDIAN TROUP.
CARNIVAL, FROM—5 P.M. DAILY
ALL FOR FUNN! FUNN FOR ALL
Entrance—ANNA ONE.
SIDE SHOWS EXTRA
CIRCUS—AT 9-30 P.M. DAILY
Tickets. Rs. 3/6-, 2/4/-, 1/2/-, & /9/-
DONT FAIL TO SEE
DANCING SCHOOL
OF
GREAT SERBIAN TROUP
AND
SENSATIONAL ACT.
— FLYING DEVIL — 4
4 QUITE A NEW NOVELTY.
Pr f. Arakichi Hisakichi. PROPRIETORS.
A. K. PAUL General Manager.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents This Week
HINDOOSTAN'S PRODUCTION
SATI TARA
or
Fight between WALI SUGRIVA.
Time and Rates as Usual.

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
NEW RIPON THEATRE, GRANT ROAD,
Saturday, 4th April 1925 at 8-30 p. m.
NAND-KUMAR
Sunday, 5th April 1925 at 3 p. m. (Noon)
VIDYAHARAN
Manager.

Karnik's AGUE Mixture
THE tried specific for Ague, Intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas 12
KARNIK Depot—BOMBAY.
Karnik's AGUE Mixture.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

WELLINGTON

FOR THE LAST TIME

To-Night—A Superb Chadwick Drama in seven parts.

THE FIRE PATROL

A Photo-dramatic Sensation From the Great Stage Play by Harkins and Barber.

A TENSE DRAMA OF THE LIVES OF THE HEROES OF THE SEA: "THE FIRE PATROL."

A Picture You Will Never Forget With a Brilliant Cast of Film Favorites including Anna Q. Nilsson, Madge Bellamy, Helen Jerome Eddy, Johnny Harron, Jack Richardson, Bull Montana, Spottiswoode Aitken and Charlie Murray.

The Programme includes a Comedy. To-Night 5-15; 7; 8-45, and 10-30 P.M. (S.T.)

WELLINGTON CINEMA— DHOBI TALAO.

GREAT STAR PLAYING REAL DRAMATIC ROLE;

HOUSE PETERS

IN

"The TORNADO"

UNIVERSAL-JEWEL

Drama in 7 parts—To-night for the last time at 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the

WEST-END CINEMA New Churney Road.

COMMERCIAL.

SHIPPING.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, April 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
2 Naldera, 8856, London, 11/4, M M & Co.
3 Capo Ortegal, 3,135, N.F. NF, S S N Co.
4 Ct. Genoa, 3965, Antwerp, 9/4 K N and Co.
7 Tottori Maru 3700 Kobe N F. N Y K.
9 Dargoie, 3279, London, 404, M M & Co.
6 Circassia, 4327, Glasgow, 8/4, Graham Trading Co.
12 North Cornwall, 2,660, Pbl 10/4, J J and Co.
14 Kalunga 2925, Hull 5/4 J F & Co. d
15 Medasa 5566, London, 2/4 M M & Co.
17 Turkistan, 3,178, Mar. 28/3, M M and Co
Schiedijk, 4,435, Colombo, 9/4, E D Sassoon and Co.
Genova, 4207, Genova, 15/4, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Barjora, 1908, P Gulf. N F, M M & Co.
1 Hartfield, 2882 N York, NF, F F Campbell & Co.
2 Garbeta, 3,204, NF, NF, M M and Co.
2 Hymeltez, 2985, N.F. N.F. M M & Co.
5 Gamaria 3232, K'chi M M & Co.
6 Nagono Maru 2,231, Tuticorin, 12/4, N Y Kaisha.
7 Celebes Maru, 4,262, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha
12 & 13 Tannenfels, 1745, Karachi, 3/4, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Cleopatra, 2,532, Genoa NF, Graham T Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gazmula, 3231, Cal, N F. M M & Co.
B Akita Maru, 2347 Japan, 5/4 N Y K,
C & K Panghis 3192, Dunkirk, 8/4 T M & Co.
D & E Honolulu Maru, 3,541, Japan 11/4, O S Kaisha.
F Nethergate, 3197, Antwerp, N F. T M & Co.
P Capo-di-Monte 3544 Genoa, N.F. L Triestin.
O Tirreno 2756, Hamburg 4/4 L Edwards
L/M Jalarashmi, 2681, N.F., N.F., Scindia S N Co.
N Ameland 2150 Antwerp N F, Graham Trading Co.
N Gange, 1933, Genoa, 5/4, L Triestino.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 10th April, Agent O. S. N. Co.
Morea due about 17th April, Agent P & P & O S N Co.
Rampura due about 24th April, Agents P & O. S. N. Co.
Mooltan due about 1st May, Agents P & O S. N. Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 6th April, Agent M M & C.
Masula due about 20th April, Agent M M & Co.
Gazana due about 4th May, Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Lahore, due about 2nd April, Agent K N Co.
Olympia due about 8th April, Agent G T Co.
City of London due about 12th April, Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 24th April, Agent G T Co.
Tarantia due about 3rd May, Agent G T Co.
City of York due about 8th May, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 17th May Agent K N Co.
Clan Macbryne due about 9th April, Agent J F Co.
Clan Macwhirter, due about 18th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM HULL.

Hessana due about 20th April, Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tuscania due about 18th April, Agent G T Co.
Vinstra due about 18th May, Agent G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Hohenfels, due about 2nd April, Agent L Edward.
Sternfels due about 12th April, Agent L Edward.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk, due about 8th May, Agent E D Sassoon Co
Bovenkirk due about 18th April, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th April, L. T. C.
Pilsna due about 18th May, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Isarco due about 28th April, Agent M Italiana.
Aquileia due about 1st May, Agent M Italiana.
Massini due about 20th May, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Sutton Hall due about 18th April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Shanghai due about 7th April Agent F F Campbell Co.
Kathlamba due about 23rd April, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Algio due about 7th April, Agent Volkart Bros.
Steel Mariner due about 7th April, Agent M M & Co.

FROM KOBE.

Asuka Maru due about 10th April, Agent N Y K.
Argun Maru due about 10th April Agent O S K,
Uga Maru, due about 14th April, Agent O S K.
Borneo Maru, due about 25th April, Agent O S K
Sumatra Maru, due about 10th May, Agent O S K.
Tenpalsan Maru due about 6th April, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Kidderpore due about 7th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 16th April, Agent P & O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 19th April, Agent P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 4th April, Agent M M Co.
Khandala due about 18th April, Agent M M Co.

PASSENGERS BY S. S. "RAZMAK."

The following is the list of passengers arriving by the s.s. "Razmak" on Friday next:—

Mr P R Adams; Mr R A H Bland; Mr J A Butler; Lt C A Bozman; Mr H Brittain; Major S B Coates; Mr W J Chinn; Lt H I Cooper; A M Cheyne and nurse; Mr J Carless; Mr W Cathrow; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy; Mr A G Currimbhoy; Lt D F Dalton; S Eccless and nurse; Miss M J Farley; Hon Mrs Chas Gardner; L F M Green and nurse; Mrs E I Goldwin; Capt H M K Gracey; Mr b Hocking; Rev C F W Hatchell; Mr G R Hilson; Major M L C Irvine; Mr and Mrs H Ichikawa and infant; Mrs E E M Jenkins; Mr W G Jenkins; Mr J W Johnson; Mr A J Kennedy; Major K E Kirkpatrick; Mr F T Kingsley; Miss S Lansley; Mr F V Lane; Mr J B Macleod; Lt D C McIlwen; Mr P Morris; McGough and nurse; I S McPhee and nurse; M F Mooney and nurse; Major R A Macausland; Mr P D Mitton; Capt J K McNair; Major A E and Mrs McDowell; Lt M Maud; Mr P C Mustafi Mr J P Moston; Capt V C A Munckton; Major G D Ogilvie; Miss O'Donnell; Mr A W Percy; Major Puske; Capt E Parkin; Mr R and Mrs Ratcliffe; Mr W Ritchie; Lt A Rosenbloom; Capt A J Revell; Mr R O Rigg; Mr J A Simpson; Lt W Scott; Capt G J Smith; Mr J Smith; Major W A and Mrs Spong; Capt W H Stevenson; Mr A R Sirdar Khan; Mr R D Tolat; Mr R N Tilona; Capt G T Wright; Lt C H Worsdale; Mr R Wilson; Mr H K and Mrs Ward.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 1.

Tele. Transfers 1/5 7/8 steady.
Bar Gold £4/6/6 quiet.
Bar Silver Spot 37 1/2 quiet.

London, April 1.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 3/4
Bar Silver (Spot) 31 1/2.
Bar silver 2 months hence 31 7/16
Closing Tone of Silver:—Quiet—absence of support. Continent sold.
Interest day to day loans 3 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans 3 3/4
Discount, Bank of England rate 5 per cent since 5th inst.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, April 1.

Stockholm	17.72
Christiania	30.28
Amsterdam	11.99
Switzerland	24.78
Prague	161.25

London, April 1.

Exchange on London in Paris 9210.
Exchange on London in Germany 2007 1/4 new gold mark.
Exchange on London in Italy 11576

New York, April 1.

Demand Bills 47737 (no change).

DISCOUNTS.

London, April 1.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m5st 5 3/4
5 per cent Rentes 19 1/8.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, April 1.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £88 1/2 unchanged.
Victory Bands 4 per cent £91 1/2 unchanged.
War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £101 7/8 plus 1/8
Conversion Loan £76 7/8 minus 1/16
Indian Loan 7 per cent £10 3/4 plus 1/4
Indian Loan 7 per cent £103 3/4 plus 1/4
Consols 2½ per cent £57 plus 1/8
Rupee Paper 3½ per cent £49 1/2 unchanged.
Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) £67 3/4 unchanged.
Govt. Securities 3 per cent £57 3/4 unchanged.

WHEAT.

London, April 1.

Barletta Russo—63½ lbs. 60 April/May sellers.
Rozario Santa Fe—64 lbs. 60/6 April/May sellers.
Australian 60/6 April/May sellers.
Choice White Karachi 58 May/June paid. Buyers 57/6 value.
Tone:—Nominal.
2 Club Calcutta nominal.
Cargoes March paid:—
Rozario Santa Fe 63½ lbs. 59/6 France.
South Australian 61/6 to United Kingdom.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

London, Apl. 1.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta for April/May shipment at £21 3/4. In Linseed Bombay for April/May shipment to Dunkirk at £22 3/8. In Linseed, La Plata for April/May shipment to Hull at £20 and for August/September shipment at £20 1/8. In Wheat, parcel, Choice white Karachi for May-June shipment at 58 and in Barley, parcels Spot at 34.

LINSEED.

London, April 1.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £21 3/4 April/May.
Linseed Tone:—Firmer but quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net 43 7/8 April value.
Raw Linseed Buyers, etc. 44/3 May/Aug. done and buyers.

London, April 1.

Linseed La Plata Argentine £20 A/M paid. Sellers firmer, quiet.
Cottonseed Bombay £9 1/8 April/May sellers. Firm and quiet.
Castorseed Bombay £22 5/8 April/May quiet.
Rapeseed Toria £19 3/4 April/May Hamburg buyers.
Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore £18 1/2 April-May quoted.
Tone:—Rather harder to buy.
Goat skin sale closed to-day very quietly.
Goat skins Madras 6d. to 10d. lower.
Goat skins Bombay 6d. lower.
Sold 1,065,000.
Sheep skin sale opened to-day Madras sheep skins 6d. to 9d. lower.
Tone:—Very quiet.

COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 6000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 200 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian 200 bales
Total Day's Imports nil.
Mid Americans Spot:—
Universal Standard 1365 more inquiry.
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis 3250

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

May	24.51
July	24.77
October	24.23

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

May	24.54
July	24.81
October	24.25

NEW ORLEANS 10 A.M.:—

March	24.45
May	24.72

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May	13.37	+.08
July	13.42	+.10
October	13.12	+.09
January	12.98	+.11

EGYPTIANS:—

May	30.95	+.45
July	29.75	+.60
November	24.75	+.75

Liverpool, Apl. 2.

FUTURE DELIEVRY PRICES:—

May	13.39	+.07
July	13.43	+.06
October	13.17	+.08
January	13.02	+.08
March	12.96	+.06

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Apl. 2.

May	31.15 +.50
July	29.95 +.50

London, Apl. 1.

Belgium	940.33
Athens	295.00

Cuban sugar 14 April sellers.

London, March 31.

Belgium	93.38
Athens	302.50

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C LIVERPOOL:—

April	13.24	+.02
May	13.32	+.03
June	13.32	+.05
July	13.37	+.05
August	13.35	+.04
September	13.17	+.05
October	13.09	+.07
November	12.99	+.07
December	12.98	+.07
January	12.94	+.07
February	12.92	+.07
March	12.90	+.07
April	12.88	+.07

Tone:—Quiet but steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, April 1.

April	30.90	+.20
May	30.65	+.20
June	30.05	+.25
July	29.45	+.30
August	28.30	+.30
September	27.20	+.30
October	26.10	+.50
November	24.45	+.45
December	24.90	+.45
January	23.50	+.45
February	23.35	+.40
March	23.20	+.45

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, April 1.

Scinde Good	10.35
Fully Good	10.75
Fine	11.15
Bengal Good	10.45
Fully Good	10.85
Fine	11.25
Oomra Good	11.00
Fully Good	11.40
Fine	11.80
Broach Good	11.35
Fully Good	11.75
Fine	12.15

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS

G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, April 1.

May	13.32	+.03
July	13.37	+.05
October	13.19	+.06
January	12.94	+.07

London, March 31.

Belgium	93.38
Athens	302.50

Cuban Sugar 14 1/3 April paid sellers.
Cuban Sugar 14 1/8 April paid sellers.

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS:—

May	24.56	+.04
July	24.86	+.09

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 29.
Demand Bills 47737
Foreign mined 66 7/8.
66 7/8

AWARD MAILS.

Bombay, April 1.

	For.	Steamer.	Date.	Mails close at
1	England			
2	Austria and Italy (superscribed)			
3	Japan	S/S Akita Maru	4-4-25	6-30 p.m.
4				
5	Shanghai (superscribed)			
6	Singapore (,,)			
7	Straits Settlement			
8	Mauritius			
9	East Africa			
10	South Africa			
11	Seychelles			

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, April 1.

COTTON:—
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 9,000.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 12,000.
Day's Exports to Continent 36,000.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.62	+.08
July	24.87	+.03
October	24.32	+.10
January	24.12	+.06
Spot Cotton at New York	24.90	+.10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	24.70	unchanged

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN MARKET.

New York, April 1.

FUTURES AT NEW YORK:—

May	24.62	+.08
July	24.87	+.03
October	24.32	+.10
January	24.12	+.06

METALS.

London, April 1.

English best Selected Copper £63 1/2
Standard Copper G.M.B. £61 3/16
Copper Braziers £80
Yellow Metal £7 9/16
Hard Spelter £29 3/4
Corrugated Sheets £16 1/2
Tin Block £242.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, April 1.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/9 June/July sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/4½ July/Sep sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 17/3 Oct/Dec. sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay 17/5½ Oct/Dec sellers.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi 17/6½ Oct/Dec sellers.

RUBBER.

London, April 1.

Para Up River Fine, Spot 18 3/4 May/June.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot 20 April.
Tone:—Irregular, lower on liquidation.

SHARES.

London, April 1.

Hongkong Bank	£138
Chartered Bank	£ 21 1/2
National Bank	£ 47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£ 11
Eastern Bank	£ 6 3/8

SALE OF COUNCIL BILLS.

CALCUTTA, Apl. 1.

A communique states that no tenders were received for Council Bills offered on 31st March 1925. Next week Rs. 1 crore will be offered for sale.—A. P.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

London, April 1.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow 46/
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow 47/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction.—Quiet poor demand.

BARLEY.

London, April 1.

Karachi Barley 40 May/June sellers.

GOLD.

Of the £80,000 gold arrived this week from South Africa has been taken up by the Continent and trade.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

London, April 1.

Cardiff to Bombay 13 to 13/6

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchant's Association.)

Bombay, April 1.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Khadi:—			
Textile	1	1	6
Century	1	1	0
E. D. Sassoon	1	0	9
Elphinstone	1	0	9
Long Cloth (Full weight) 34-40 inches:—			
Standard per lb.	1	5	6
Century per lb.	1	5	6
Hindustan per lb.	1	6	0
Fazalbhai per lb.	1	6	0
Textile per lb.	1	6	0
Phoenix per lb.	1	5	6
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
Manekji (Gau Mukh) per lb.	1	4	0
Swan	1	5	3
Finlay	1	5	6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1	5	6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202-5203—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Pearl per lb.	1	5	6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1	5	0
Long Cloth X Quality:—			
Rachael per lb.	1	6	0
Kohinoor per lb.	1	7	0
Swan Finlay per lb.	1	6	6
Long Cloth Satin Calender, 34-40—			
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1	5	3
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	5	3
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1	4	6
David per lb.	1	4	0
Tara per lb.	1	4	6
Edward Mohur per lb.	1	4	0
Sundari Brand per lb.	1	4	0
Dhooties 7, 8 and 9 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	7	3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1	5	6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1	6	9
Dhooties 10 yards:—			
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1	6	3
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1	5	9
Check Grey Drill:—			
Standard per piece	5	14	0
Phoenix per piece	5	14	0
Swan Finlay per piece	5	14	0
Pearl Pebaney per piece £5	6	4	0
Hindustan No. 902 per piece	6	4	0
Bleached Check:—			
Kasturchand per piece	7	5	0
Bombay United per piece	7	2	0
Black Check:—			
Textile per piece	7	12	0
E. D. Rachael per piece	6	8	0
Gabrun No. 5124:—			
Pearl Pabaney	11	4	0
Hindustani	11	6	0
Salita:—			
Century per lb.	1	4	6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1	4	9
Textile per lb.	1	4	9

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, April 1.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.832 inches.
Temperature of Air	84.2 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74.2 „
Dew Point	69.0 „
Relative humidity of Air	62% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	92.2 „
Minimum do. do.	78.8 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW, NNE, WNW, NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	210 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Still.
	Apl.	h. m.	ft. in.	Apl.	h. m.	in ft
Th.	2	4 38	23 4	2	11 14	19 6
		19 5	24 5		..	..
Fri.	3	0 52	28 2	3	6 50	15 8
		13 23	28 1		19 2	18 0
Sat.	4	3 4	28 1	4	9 30	17 2
		15 39	26 1		21 11	19 1
Sun.	5	8 57	24 5	5	3 0	19 7
		21 34	26 4		14 40	18 5
M.	6	9 48	25 5	6	3 36	18 8
		22 5	27 1		15 25	17 9
Tu.	7	10 22	26 6	7	4 9	17 8
		22 38	27 7		16 6	17 4
W.	8	11 0	27 5	8	4 41	16 9
		23 10	28 1		16 45	17 0

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

April 3 (Fri) Sunrise 6h.32m. Sunset 6h.53m.
April 4 (Sat) Sunrise 6h.31m. Sunset 6h.54m.
April 5 (Sun) Sunrise 6h. 30m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 6 (Mon) Sunrise 6h. 29m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 7 (Tue) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h. 54m.
April 8 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 28m. Sunset 6h 54m

J DIAS & BROS.

PROFESSIONAL TAILORS and GENTS' COMPLETE OUTFITTERS.

173, Princess Street, BOMBAY

SEMI SUIT with Silk Facing Rs. 95

CUT MAKE & TRIM GUARANTEED

KOHAT TEMPLES REPAIR FUND.

APPEAL TO HINDU PUBLIC.

The Secretary and Treasurer, United Provinces and Kohat Temples Repair Fund, Jaipur wires under date April 2nd:—

At the time of the United Provinces flood last year when thousands of huts and temples were washed away my friends in Bombay placed Rs. 12,000 at my disposal for repairs of the temples and huts, to constitute a United Provinces Temples Repairs Fund and the following is the donors list:

Messrs. Rarchand, Bhikamal, Gaurishankar, Nandgopal, Murlidhar, Ramkrakhamal, Chetooram, Randlal, Gurmukhdas, Ratauchand, Shivaram and Coverjee (all rupees one thousand each).

Relief was given to 50 small temples and 100 huts. As the havoc caused by floods in the U. P. and by fire in Kohat is tremendous, both the places look towards the general Hindu public to extend their helping hand to house our Gods in their proper places and for this purpose a 'one rupee fund' has been started and it is hoped that each Hindu family will contribute their mite. The Combined efforts of the generous Hindu public will restore the temples to their former glory. The donations may be sent to the U. P. and Kohat Temple Repair Fund Jaipur. If advisable Mr. Charanjit will make a tour of the important cities shortly.—A. P.

DIRECTORS OF S. S. N. CO.

RECEPTION AT ALLEPPEY.

ALLEPPEY, Apl. 2.

Mr. Narotam Morarji and Mr. Lalji Naranji the Chairman and Director of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company halted for a few hours at Alleppey on their way to Tuticorin. The Indian Mercantile Community gave them a very enthusiatic welcome. At a reception held in their honour an address of welcome was presented to them. The address referred to the splendid service both of them had rendered to the cause of Indian shipping. The shippers also pointed out their needs. Mr. Natotam Morarji thanked them heartily and asked them to wait until the shipping industry achieved substantial results before they expressed appreciation of their work. He assured them that he and his co-directors did not spare their efforts to make the company a success. Mr. Lalji also thanked them in a few choice words.

Later, the Gujerati Mahajan Sabha held a reception at the Gujerati School. Here too a joint address was presented and the pupils had arranged a very interesting programme. The guests made short speeches in reply and wished their Indian brethren all success and prosperity.—A. P.

DELHI MUNICIPAL ELECTION DISPUTE.

ENQUIRY INSTITUTED.

DELHI, Apl. 2.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnsone, Deputy Commissioner, Delhi, has directed an enquiry into the election petition filed by Chowdury Risal Sing, the unsuccessful candidate against the election of Babu Rang Behariial from a Hindu ward to the Delhi Municipality. The recent riot took place on the election day between the supporters of these two rival candidates. The Deputy Commissioner in ordering the enquiry *prima facie* holds that express instructions, given to all returning officers beforehand that polling was to be continued after 6 p.m., if necessary in order that the votes of all who had presented themselves might be recorded, were not carried out. The Commissioner also refers to "the amazingly bad" manner in which the electoral roll of that ward appeared to have been prepared.—A. P.

PROPOSED TERMINAL TAX.

PLEA FOR RETENTION OF TOWN DUTY REFUND SYSTEM.

Mr. Poonshi Ghelabhai has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the Bombay Municipality regarding the abolition of the Town Duty Refund System which he requests the Secretary to place before the Corporation.

He says "the levy of the Terminal Tax instead of the Town Duty Refund will not at all benefit the buyers especially exporters, as owing to the change in taxation the rates will not be decreased, as the merchants usually charge rates according to the demands of the commodity and do not look to the actual cost while the exporters lose the refund of the town duty which they have been hitherto getting and which also was a clear benefit to them."

Further he says that if the refund of Town Duty is discontinued thousands of people who have been engaged by the exporters and who are earning their humble bread on this work would be starving.

"WOMAN'S OUTLOOK."

The first issue of the new "Woman's Outlook"—the organ of the Y. W. C. A. of India, Burma and Ceylon,—is making its appearance this week. The magazine will contain articles by Mrs. R. L. B. Gall, Mrs. Urquhart and the Rev. William Paton whilst the first of a series of articles for business girls appears under the title "On Applying for a Post."

Y. W. C. A.

Delegates have, or are about to arrive in Calcutta from all parts of India, Burma and Ceylon for the Eight Quadrennial Conference of the Y. W. C. A. The following are the delegates from Bombay:—Miss Rutherford; Miss L. Chambers; Miss Lambert; Miss M. Hayward; Miss R. Ramsay; Miss J. Fisher; Miss B. Wells and Miss I. Jack.

(FRIDAY, April 3.)

BEFORE THE HON. THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON. MR. JUSTICE COYAJI.

In the Division Court No. 52.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2-25—3701-22—Mehta L and Co. The Climax Industrial Syndicate v The Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd and anr, Thakoredas and D.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2-23—Wadia G and Co. Cox and Co v H Pestonji and Co. Merwanji K and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

3879-23—Raghvaya N and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

1863-23—Motichand and D. Bastimal Kevalchand v Sheshmal Sultanmal Khandkalla and Co.

604-24—Amarchand and M. N H Moos v Girdharlal Amratlal, Madhovji and Co.

2879-23—Rele and Co, Shivdhanmal Agarwalla v Surajmal Badrinarayen, Merwanji K and Co.

1840-23—Payne and Co. Purshotam Ladha v Nursey Vardhman and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4664-21—Malvi M R and Co, N H Moos v Haji Abdulla Haji Cassam and anr, Shroff and L, Rele and Co.

4872-23—Daphtary F and D, Bhogilal Virchand Deepchand v Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, Mulla and M.

5049-22—Mulji P and P, Hiravahu v Chunilal Lalubhai and Co, Vachha and Co, Rele and Co.

3355-23—Pandia and Co., Purshotam Nathubhai v Parvati and others, Thakoredas and D.

567-23—Amin and D, Bai Harkorbai v Rambai and others, Mantri and Co., Mansukhlal H M & Co., Little and Co.

1808-23—Mehta L and Co. Bai Dosibai v Dhanbai and another, Madhavji & Co.

1893-24—Captain and V, The Omiar Founding and Engineering Co, Ltd, Lala Har Narayen, Judah and S.

1956-23—Payne and Cd. Kirk and Co., (Blackburn) Ltd, Coutts and Co, Smetham B and L.

2437-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kasturbai Jivraj Bhawanji, Jivraj Bhavanji, Dastur and Co.

3767-23—Little and Co, The Bank of Morvi Ltd, The Indian Engineering Co, Manchershaw and N.

3540-23—Kanga and Co, Cursondas Tejpal and Co v The Official Assignee of Bombay.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhduri v The Sir Waghji Vardhman Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

3217-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3291-23—Mulla and M, Vithalji Makanji v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3582-23—Jamsetji R and D, Chaturbhai v The Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

3633-23—Mulla and M, Vithaldas Makanji and anr v Sir Waghji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C, Bhaishanker K and G.

4707-23—Dayalji and Co, Jiwanlal Manilal v Patel Jugjiwan Chaganlal, Mehta L and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

795-23—Mulla and M, Hukmichand Rambhagat v Hiraman Manchharam, Manilal and K.

FOR DECREE ABSOLUTE.

1873-24—Payne and Co, Dhanbai Nusserwanji F Batliwala and ors v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar.

3301-24—Little and Co, The Church Missionary Trust Association Ltd. v Merwanji Mistry, Mulla and M.

1173-24—Matubhai J and M, Bhagwandas Kariwalla v Sagarmal Bhuramal and another, N C Dalal and Co.

2333-24—Smetham B and L, Safiarally Karimbhai and Sons v Damodar Sadashiv Dongre and ors, Rele and Co., Dabholker and Co.

4374-24—Unwalla P and P, Poonsey Deosey and Co, v The Pioneer Indian Paint and Oil Works, Motichand and D.

3142-24—Dastur and Co, Ratanlal Choonilal Panalal v Shah Choonilal Hemchand, Mulla and M.

212-25—Thakoredas and Co, Nagarmal Savalker v Ganeshdas Joharmal, Patell and E.

4471-23—Payne and Co., F E Dinshah and ors v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors Dharamsi D and Co., Kanga and Co.

2913-24—Mansukhlal H M and Co. Ardeshir Nowroji Dubash v Cursetji Jamsetji Mehta and ors. In Person.

3181-24—Matubhai J and M, Jehanbux Framroz Seervai v Rustom Ardeshir Cooper, G B Pandya.

1886-24—Kharas and Co. Meherjibhoy Bomanji Cooper v J D Meherjina, Shah and Co., Shamrao M and H.

213-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajngara, Ganchi, v Darwesh Noorbhoy, Mulla & M.

214-25—Wadia G and Co., Gudam Husein Esnigara v Gandhi Esuf Ali bhai, Mulla and M.

222-25—Wadia G and Co., Gulam Husein Esmail Pajnigara v Ganchan Bioibai, Mulla and M.

233-25—Dharamsi D and Co, Bachubai Jamsedji Francis v Devishah Hasraad, Jhavery & Co.

2195-24—Captain and V, Rachaldas Gidoomal & Co. v Dimmohomed Fatehmahomed and anr., Merwanji K and Co.

410-25—Craigie B and C, Narayen Harishchandraji and another v Cumrudin Kikabhoy and others, In Person.

4414-24—Soonderdas and Co Haji Ayub Haji Begmahomed v Odhavji Gigabhai, Mohile P and G.

51-25—Payne and Co, Stevens Macknight v Naranji Dwarkadas and another. Dabholker and J.

220-25—Purnanand C and J, Kantal Prathasi v A Juddah, Khandwalla & Chh.

2733-21—N C Dalal and Co., B N Lang v Bhagwan Umed and others, Jhavery and Co.

4613-24—Payne and Co, Narsidas Jekisondas v Chotalal Vadilal, Shah and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

4399-24—Shroff and L, Osac Sharpe v Messrs. Seth Johnson and Sons and anr., Andrade and B.

LONG CAUSES.

976-22—Motichand and D. Fulchand Tricumji Pirojshah Rustomji Vakharia and anr., N C Dalal and Co., Mulla & M.

5122-22—Wadia G and Co. The David Mills Ltd. The G I P Railway Co., Little and Co.

250-22—M B Chothia and Co, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Gordhandas Kalianji Bhat, Ramanlal and H.

416-22—Surajmal and Co, Kankuchand Mulchand, R Langan and others, Kanga and Co.

427-22—Rustomji and G. Ranchoddas Girdharilal, Raja Bahadur Bansilal Motilal and others, Merwanji K and Co.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co, Gangubai Motiram Dhurandhar and another, Wadia G and Co.

573-22—Mehta L and Co, Kakubhai Jumakhram, Wadilal Chhaganlal, N C Dalal and Co.

580-22—Crawford B and Co. The American Trading Co. Bird and Co, Craigie B Kesarbai and another, Matubhai J and Co.

4839-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Aspandiar Godraj Meherban, Murzban Kaikhasru Marzban, Surveyor and Co.

169-22—Surveyor and Co, Murzban Kaikhusru Marzban, Rajabali Tyabji and others Jamsedji R and D Payne and Co.

420-22—Mulla and M, N H Moos vs Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4650-22—N C Dalal and Co, Madavji Mohanji and Co, vs Jugjiwandas Changanlal, Mehta L and Co.

475-22—Soonderdas and Co, Kallianji Karsondas, vs The Godavery Valley Ginning and Pressing Co Ltd., Wadia G and Co.

1122-22—Vachha and Co, Dayabhai Ambalal and Co, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

503-22—In Person Manibhai Motibhai Patel, vs Bai Santa and another, Shah and Co.

4447-22—Khandwalla and Co, Jaynarayen Lalchand Tapdia and another, vs Mohanlal Ramnarayen and others, Malvi M R and C.

76-22—Madhavji and Co, Chunilal Gambhirdas and Co, and another vs Jivanlal Ujamsey, N C Dalal and Co.

5774-22—Raghvaya N and Co, Biharilal Kunjilal v Indersing Mehta and another, Surajma and Co.

4977-22—Matubhai J and M, The Western India Transport Co Ltd, Bhikhubhai Virchand.

909-22—Pandia and Co, Velji Desai v Virji Jetha, Raghvaya N and Co.

4442-22—N C Dalal and Co, Hemchand Jadhavji v Meghji Jeth and Co, Ramanlal and Co, Raghvaya N & Co.

4443-21—Bhaishanker K and G, Manohar Ganpatrao Dhumatker and another, v Ganjat Pandik Dhumatkar and others, Rele and Co, Chitnis K and M, Manilal and K.

1623-22—Malvi M R and Co., B N Lang v Ramchandas Tatha, Edgelow G W and Co.

419-22—Judah and S, Tadas Mehari and Co v Dwarkadas and Co., Malvi M R and Co.

S C Ct 1557—20865-21—Malvi M R and Co, Vasantlal Ranglal and others v Narsyenrao A Tadas and another, Judas and S.

157-22—Crawford B and Co., George Brunton and Sons v The Anglo-Indian and Col. Navigation Co Ltd., Bhaishanker K and G.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2362-23—Thakoredas and D, Laxman Dayabhai Contractor v Bai Ambabai and anr, Dikshit M and Co, N C Dalal and Co.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

3433-24—Kanga and Co, Vadilal Chunilal v Samirand and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2467-23—Jamsedji R and D, Haji Janmahomed Adam and anr v Duttaram Vejjayram Rele, Judah and S.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2574-24—Khandwalla and Chh, Smitra Chimanlal v Jamnalal Bhikhanlal, Kanga and Co.

2576-23—Merwanji K and Co., Haji Vali Mahomed Moosa Motiwalla v Haji Alimahomed Haji Latiff, Bhaishanker K and G.

2374-23—Mulji Th and Co, Girdhardas Coorjee Kairuwalla Karsondas and Co Smethan B and L.

2586-23—Mehta L and Co, Khiasi Bidhar and Co., v Haji Abdulla Javer and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

S C Ct. 135/1919-24—Daphtary F and D, Ganpatrao Govind Bodas v Narayen Sripat Rajhausa, Judah and S.

S C Ct. 142/2129-24—Jehangir M and S, Maganlal Thakoredas Dalal v Khoja Munshi Alimahomed Abdulla Lakhpati, Purnanand C and J.

389-24—Kanga and Co, Hathising Jethabhai v Dr. S R Shirgaokar, Mulla and M.

295-24—Kanga and Co, Chabildas Lakhmidas v Somchand Parbhudas, Amin and D.

296-24— Do. Do. Do. Do.

243-24—Kanga and Co, Ambalal Narseydas v Himatlal Pitamber, N C Dalal and Co.

5196-23—Mantri and Co., Tarachand Ghanshandas v Chapsi Bhara, Captain and V.

5166-23—Crawford B and Co, The Motor Union Insurance Co. Ltd., v Yadas Narayen Sherekar and anr, Ramanlal and H.

2369-21—Amin and D Jugabhai Dalpatbhai, Manchlal Vadilal and ors, Jamsedji R and D, Motichand and D.

4345-23—Purnanand C and J, Khimchand Keshurji v Magniram Danmal and ors, Amarchand and M.

2332-23—Shah and Co, Caitano Demello v The Meridan Electrical Engineering Co and anr, Craigie B and C, Ferreira and V.

2169-23—Vrajlal and Co, Jamnabai and ors v Khimchand Muljibhai, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE TARAPOREWALLA.

In the Division Court No. 40.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

In Re Indian Co's Act—Shroff and L, The Phoenix Taxi and T Service v N H Moos, Mulla and M.

SUMMARY SUITS.

516-25—Captain and V, Chapsy Bhara and Co Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

617-25—Malvi M R and Co, Sewaram Ramchand v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

619-25—Malvi M R and Co, Mangoomal Dewidasingh v Valli Mahomed Haji, Ardeshir H D and Co.

522-25—Little and Co, The National Bank of India Ltd v Viramgaum Spg. and Mfg. Co Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

483-25—Khandwalla and Chh, Mohanlal Chunilal v Tricumdas Karsondas and Co, Payne and Co.

151-25—Pandia and Co., Bhickchand Daulatram v Khubchand Lalchand, Khandwalla and Chh.

LONG CAUSES.

2961-24—Mehta L and Co, L Gordhandas and Co, W J Burrows, Mulla and M.

2545-24—Edgelow G W and Co. The Bharat Spg. and Wf. Co. Ltd., Bhaichand Pupchand Doshi, Crawford B and Co.

3197-22—Mohile P and G, B Tricumlal and Co, Chaganlal Gopalji and another, Unwalla P and P.

3064-23—Dabholker and J, Karsondas Thakersey and Co, Dhanji Mowji Mistry, Madhovji and Co.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTERS.

251-23—Kanga and Co, Ramsukhdas Gordhandas v Haribux, Nandlal, Merwanji K and Co.

4547-21—N C Dalal and Co, Kacharabhai Maganlal v Thakordas Maganlal, Khandwalla and Chh.

in Re Ind Arb Act—Judah and S Re Lalji Lakhdir v Umersey Hansraj and ors. Motichand and D.

O S 332-23—Kapadia and Co, Damji Shivji and anr v Khimji Shamji and ors, Daphtary F and D. Unwalla P and P.

3350-19—Mulla and M, Goculdas Dossa and Co, Madhavdas Morarji, Daphtary F and D.

In Re Ind Co's Act.—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Simpson Firth and Co, Ltd., v Rustomji F Kerawalla, Dallas and Co, Little and Co.

In Re Indian Arbitration Act and Re Shamji Devraj—Mohile P and G, Shamji Devraj v The Bharat Spg and Wvg Co Ltd, Edgelow G W and Co.

In Re G and W Act—Bhaishanker K and G, Re Keshribai v Bai Devkibai Peter, Rustomji and G.

342-21—Mehta L and Co, Chhaganlal Khimji and Co v The Ganesh Flour Mills Co Ltd, Judah and S.

SUMMARY SUITS.

2493-24—Captain and V, Hemchand Ramji v Chhotalal M Kothari, Kanga and Co.

2475-24—N C Dalal and Co, Vithal Methian Sons v Keshavji Kanji and Co, Ferreira and V.

1348-24—Vachha and Co, Pestonji Hirjibhoy Parekh and anr v Bapuji Jamshedji Dubash and Co, Dubash and Co.

3012-24—Rustomji and G, Messrs Vanaji Ramchandraji v Ebrahim Gulamhusein Ladha, Andrade and Co.

FOR FRAMING AND TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

992-24—Sabnis G and S, Balkrishna Pandurang Samant Parulker v Mahadeo Yeshwant Khanolker and ors, Dabholker and J.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

2788-24—Bhaishanker K and G Rustomji Framji Kerawalla Vallabhdas Goculdas Dossa and others Amarchand and M.

2754-24—Thakordas and Co, Kasinath Ramji Nagneker v Bhikrishna Madhone Verekar, Smetham B and L.

Re Indian Arbitration Act No. 40 of 23 of 24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Ramgopal Jaganath v Hirji Ghelhabhai, Edgelow G W and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

328-25—Ardeshir H D and Co, Abdul Karim Haji Suleman v Maganlal Valji, Ferreira and V.

LONG CAUSES.

99-24—Ferreira and V, Revram Agaram v Bhagseth Balsth and anr. Rustomji and G.

1795-23—Little and Co, Gordhandas Vallabhdas, Dwarkanath Vaman and others, Dabholker and J.

3824-24—Payne and Co, Damoder Haridas and Co v M Bhagwandas, Motichand and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MIRZA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

2633-24—Crawford B and Co, Valvolion Oil Co v Hardcastle Wand and Co Ltd, Little and Co.

S C Ct 263/5455-25—In person, The Alliance Trading Co v H Ahmed and Co, G B Pandia.

214-24—Unwalla P and P, Framroz Maneckji Shroff, E M Dadabhoy, Little and Co.

1051-23—Surveyor and Co, Chawakram Katoth Kunhi Ahmed and anr v Ebrahim Cassum, Mirza and M.

REFERENCE.

L A R 4-23—A Kirksmith, In Re Government v Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Merwanji K and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

304-25—Manohar and Co, David A H Meer v J M Talyarkhan, Captain and V.

LONG CAUSES.

1718-20—Tyabji D and Co, The Advocate-General of Bombay v Charandas Vasonji and anr, Craigie B and C.

2779-24—Kanga and Co, Khimji Poonja and Co v D Dubash, Daphtary F & D.

4222-24—Mulla and Mulla, Jethmal Narandas v Narottam Morarji Goculdas, Bhaishanker K and G.

1707-23—Jehangir M and S, Tuljaram C Khandwalla v Ingalias D'Monte & Co, Surveyor & Co.

1454-23—Manilal H and Co, The Bombay Mining and D. Syndicate Ltd. v The Netherland Trading Society, Payne and Co.

3163-20—Malvi M R and Co., Kesarbai widow and ors, v Vallabhdas Ranjee Pandia & Co.

4060-23—Wadia G & Co, Darabshaw Bamanji Dubash v Jenarayan Hindumal Dani Merwanji K & Co.

4062-23—Smetham B and L, Chawkuran Kattothi Kunhamed v Ebrahim Cassum, M B Chothia & Co.

4148-23—Rustomji and Gin, N H Moos and anr. v Elmer L Hinanu, In Person.

4166-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Sarabhai Savaichand a firm v Maganlal Manecklal a firm, Raghavayya N & Co.

4230-23—Mulla and Mulla, Currimbhoy Ebrahim and Sons Ltd. The Asiatic Steam Navg. Co. Ltd., Crawford B and Co.

4312-23—Vachha & Co. Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Piroshaw Rustomji Engineer & anr, Shroff & Lam.

1452-23—Khanderao L and M Akbaralli Sarafali v Ardeshir Cursetji Powalla and others, Ardeshir H D and Co., Kanga and Co.

4115-24—Payne and Co., Anandrao Krishnarao Navalker v Sitaram Laxmanrao alias Dadasaheb Kadum, M V Gokhale

4193-23—Tyabji D and Co, N Purshotamdas and Co, D B Mody, Mulla.

134-25—M B Chothia, Thakor Chaganlal Girdharlal v Gandhi Kuberdas Vithaldas, Mulji P and P.

164-25—Choksy and Co, Mensi Bhaja and Co. v Aga Noormahomed Marade and anr. Payne and Co.

285-25—M B Chothia and Co, D C Oomrigar and Co, Dr. H B Batliwalla and Sons Ltd, Unwalla P and P. Co Ltd, The Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd. Merwanji K and Co.

2774-23—Craigie B and C, The Binod Mills Co Ltd v The Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd, Merwanji K and Co.

"SAMSKAR SAMITY."

BINDHACHAL, March 31.

The second annual Conference of Sanskar Samity was held on 29th March under the Presidentship of Maha Mahopadhyay Jaideo Mishra, of Kashi. There was a gathering about 4,000 people specially from U. P. and Bihar. Pt. Bamadeo Shastri, Professor, Hindu University, Benares, delivered a grand lecture on the present and past conditions of India. Pt. Dharamdutta Vaidasshastri delivered a lecture on the *Upanayana Sanskar of Dwijatya*, by which they were the head of the world in spiritual life. He said by the weakness of Brahmins, this Varnashrama is falling day by day and now it was necessary to make Varnashrama Sangathan in India.

PROPOSED COLONY AT URAN.

SOME CANDID CRITICISM.

"A Parsi Correspondent" writes:—

I am obliged to the Editor of this paper for publishing the report of the Parsis' trip to Uran last Sunday, in its issue of Wednesday last, and I beg to offer now some useful suggestions to the promoters of the scheme, before it is too late.

Let me, at the outset say, that I am quite in sympathy with the movement, believing as I do in the imperative necessity of Parsis leaving the congested dingy parts of "Bombay the Beastly" for healthy suburbs, and live there among ideal surroundings, breathing fresh air and enjoying copious amount of light as Nature has meant mankind to enjoy, but which is, unfortunately, denied to the majority of Parsis in Bombay who are forced to pass their days in unnatural and unhealthy surroundings. But, at the same time, our enthusiasm in attaining new conditions of life should not blind us to ignore the difficulties but face the facts squarely with a single eye to the future, lest we should do a thing in haste and repent at leisure, and find out the bitter truth that the remedy has proved worse than the disease.

I shall deal with some of the objections that are generaly made against the scheme, and which Mr. Banaji has tried to meet in the Gujerati press and also in his lecture at the last Sunday's gathering. The chief obstacle to the realisation of the scheme is the lack of a good pier at Uran. At present, passengers have to undergo a great deal of hardship in transhipment from the steamer into the small boats. It was said that a wire rope hanging bridge erected between the place where the steamers cast anchor and the Uran Bunder would serve the purpose. If such a bridge costs Rs. 10,000 or even Rs. 50,000, there are no doubt many generous Parsis one of whom could erect it. But the would-be colonists require more positive proof than this. A few persons at the gathering shook their heads gravely at the statement, and discussed among themselves that such a bridge, if erected, cannot withstand the fury of the tempest and hurricane. I am afraid a very strong bridge that could withstand the fury of the rough sea in monsoons would cost not thousands but a few lakhs, and I shall be very glad to learn that I am mistaken in my view, and Mr. Banaji can well be advised to corroborate his statement by positive proof and getting a report from some expert in the Engineering line about the actual cost *in India* of erecting a good bridge that may not give way to the elements of nature in a short time.

The second point is about the inadequacy of steamer service. In the halcyon days of Uran, when liquor distilleries were thriving, two trips were made by steamers every day. Now there is only one. The officials of Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co. have assured the promoters of the scheme that if the island were colonised an hourly service between Bombay and the island would be introduced. But where is the guarantee of that arrangement, if at all introduced, being permanent? Is it not unlikely that if colonists are attracted there by the introduction of such a service the officials of the Company in the future may grow apathetic and would run the service at their sweet will at whatever period they liked? The present officials may be very sympathetic but who knows some officials in the Company in the future might arise who knew not Joseph, and who might do what they liked, and the colonists may be entirely at their mercy. It is said that once the place is colonised some Parsis may also start their own steamers and ply them. This can easily be done, if Parsis are bent on it, but is there any guarantee of such an enterprise coping successfully with the competition of the old and established steamship, company or companies, whichever they be then. A competition is sure to take place and the past history of Bombay in the shipping line teaches us that in such a competition the old established concerns are able te crush their rivals who soon go to the wall in the keen competition, as the former can easily afford even to take passengers free of charge for some time as has actually happened in the past.

The most important thing of all is the ascertaining of the weather and climate of the island, for the health of colonists is the chief factor that counts. This must be ascertained at once before colonisation is seriously resolved on. For, supposing all the other difficulties that beset the scheme are surmounted if the island is not fit for residence for all the year round, or even for a few months in the year, all the labour and money, expended on it will be useless. Is it or is it not affected with malaria or any other epidemic? In this connection the letter of Mr. Bhiwandiwala who has had considerable experience of the place and who says that the place is not fit for habitation, from many points of view, deserves serious consideration. Mr. Banaji can well be advised to quote the opinions of other persons who have equally good experience of Uran, and also of those who have taken advantage of the sanatorium there. If some parts are healthy, are the other parts also equally healthy?

If the arrangement for water supply of the island is made as is stated, it will surely be one step in attracting colonists there. But a definite statement must come forth as to when the authorities concerned would be able to supply the island with water by pipe. India is not America. Will the sinking of wells in India 2,000 feet underground produce the same result and with the same expense, and give us fresh spring water, all the year round?

There is no doubt that Americans can make wooden cottages for a few thousands. They believe in mass production, and can offer for sale such cottages so cheaply. It would be however advisable to assure the would-be colonists, after due enquiries, that the wood used in America for such cottages is equally useful to Indian climate is durable and also insect and vermin proof and not liable to early decay.

There are many minor points but I would rather leave them alone, for the present.

These and other questions need to be answered—and answered immediately—to convince us of the practicability and usefulness of the scheme. Failing this it will give not only a handle to doubting Thomases to condemn the scheme, but even discourage those who are otherwise favourably inclined towards the scheme. Let there be something more than giving vague promises and assurances. In any country in the West there are enterprising persons who would first provide all the facilities necessary before inviting people to colonise a place, and many would be soon drawn to it without much bother. They would not give vague assurances which may or may not materialise, owing to the unforseen circumstances in the future, however well-intentioned those who had given assurances in the past might be. Giving of vague assurances and promises is typically Indian—though, of course, there are honourable exceptions. Further, it is no use depending on the words or statements of bureaucrats or officials whose whims and vested interests play a great part, many times, in forgetting their promises, conveniently, and evade their execution on various pretexts.

I hope my comments will be taken in the spirit in which they are made. It is because I do not like to see the scheme wrecked that I offer my suggestions with a view to enable those concerned to throw more light on the subject and to give us something more than the assurances of providing facilities in the future. I have not condemned the scheme nor have I praised it just because it is typically Parsi spirit to go in for a new scheme, in hot haste, without weighing pros and cons, and shouting "Bus chalo Uran" when the cry of "Chalo Iran," has been stifled into a faint murmur, if not hushed in dead silence.

MADRAS COUNCIL.

CORRUPTION AMONG PUBLIC SERVANTS.

MADRAS, March 31.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day with a list of non-official business. One non-contentious bill of purely local interest relating to Municipal affairs was passed and two other similar bills were introduced.

Mr. Satyamurthi's bill to amend the President of the Council should be a whole-time officer who would not engage himself in any other remunerative work was postponed to the next session on the advice of the Hon. Mr. C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, the Leader of the House, who suggested that the question be considered by a Conference of leaders of all parties in the House with a view to introducing the bill to which the House could commit unanimously.

The House then discussed the resolution relating to the appointment of a committee of officials and non-officials to enquire into and suggest measures to put a stop to the existence of corruption amongst the public servants of all grades.

The Law Member pointed out the impracticability of the proposal, but said that individual cases, if any, were receiving the attention of the Government.

The resolution was rejected.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

EXCISE POLICY.

MADRAS, April 1.

The Madras Legislative Council held its last sitting of the present session to-day. The resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the grievances of non-gazetted officers was carried after a prolonged discussion. The next important matter discussed related to the excise policy of the Government and a resolution was moved that the excise policy should be radically changed and that immediate steps should be taken to secure substantial reduction in the consumption if intoxicants in the Presidency at once and total prohibition in the near future. The Minister for Excise gave the assurance that he would give the House an opportunity to discuss the report of the Excise Committee before the orders were passed on it and the resolution was thereupon withdrawn. The House then adjourned *sine die*.—A. P.

A GEOLOGICAL SURVEYOR'S SAD END.

RANGOON, April 1.

The details of the death of the late Capt. F. W. Walker of the Geological Survey of India as issued by the Director of Publicity show that Capt. Walker accompanied by one Burman guide was going on foot without arms through jungles in Yomas apparently collecting specimens. As they were following Aing Wing Yaung stream on the morning of 20th March Capt. Walker saw one bison in front. He shouted out to the animal which at once charged him goring him to death. The death was found to be due to the shock and a serious wound in the peritoneum. He was buried on the 22nd of March at Taung Dwin Gyi.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements

TO-DAY.

...e s.s. Razmak with English mails due at ... a.m.

SATURDAY, April 4.

...e S. S. "Dongola" leaves at 1 p.m.

...nnual general meeting Bombay Postal Clerks' Club, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding, Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Charni Road, 9 p.m.

...ublic meeting under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to speak on "Assembly and Its Work", Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 6 p.m.

...tate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Land Yuvak Mandal on Parties in India, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, April 5.

...yanand Centenary, Addresses by Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. M. Munshi, C. N. Pandya and others, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

...ate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and Land Yuvak Mandal on Parties in India, Mr. M. A. Jinnah presiding, Arya Bhuvan, Sandhurst Road, 5-30 p.m.

MAIL TRAINS TIMING.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus:—

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	16 45	12 30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7 0	15 45
Madras Mail	6 45	22 30
Poona Mail	11 30	15 15
Inter III Poona Express	12 20	14 15
Poona Express	19 55	7 45
Delhi and Lucknow Exp.	9 0	21 30
Madras Fast Passenger	21 40	8 30

LECTURE ON "JOURNALISM."

Mr. J. F. Jennings, Bar-at-Law, Director of Information, will deliver a public lecture on "Journalism", at the Y. M. C. A. Reynolds Road, Byculla, to-day (Friday) at 7 p.m.

28TH BOMBAY TROOP (E. H. SCHOOL.)

The annual gathering of the 38th Bombay Troop (E. H. School) will be held to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. in the School Hall when Mr. W. Botterill will preside.

BAND AT ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

The band of the 1/4th Bombay Grenadiers will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

ASSEMBLY AND ITS WORK.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. in the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall, when Mr. V. J. Patel and Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will again speak on "The Assembly and its Work."

RADIANT CLUB.

On and from 5th instant the parade ground of the Radiant Club Ambulance Division will be removed to 223, Girgaum Back Road near Kennedy Bridge, North side. All weekly drills will in future be held at this new premises at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P and O mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of 28th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3-30 p.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 6-30 p.m. the same day.

The outward P and O mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from London of the 26th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 5-30 a.m. on the 1st instant and left there at 12-30 p.m. the same day.

DEBATE IN BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

There will be a debate between the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Land Yuvak Mandal on Sunday the 5th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Brotherhood premises, "Arya Bhuvan," Sandhurst Road, when the Brotherhood will propose that "In the opinion of this House the existence of parties in India at present is detrimental to her best interests." Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Bar-at-Law, M.L.A., will preside.

SHRI SANATAN VAIDIC DHARMO-DHARINI SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above institution a public meeting will be held on Sunday next, at 7 p.m. (S. T.) at the premises of the Parbhuram Ayurvedic Pharmacy Hall, when Dr. Pranjibhai Parbhuram will preside. In this meeting a resolution of condolence to express the regret and heartfelt sympathy of the inhabitants of Bombay on account of the said demise of Shriman Ayurvedacharya and Pranacharya Vaidya Balashankarbhai Bawabhai Achalji will be moved. The election of a president for this institution in place of the late Balashankar Bawabhai Achalji will also be held.

CENTENARY OF MAHARSHI DAYANAND

SUNDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

Under the auspices of Shri Gujarat Mandal a public meeting will be held on Sunday the 5th instant at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) in the Marwadi Vidyalava Hall to celebrate the Centenary of Maharshi Swami Dayanand Sarasvati, when Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, K. M. Munshi, C. N. Pandya, Narmadashanker Mehta, Parbhubhai Sharma, N. T. Master and Mrs. Tapibai Motivala and others will speak on "The life and teachings of Swami Dayanand and his message." All are cordially invited to be present.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 13th week of 1925, i.e. the week ending 28th March 1925, the total mortality 742 was 35 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 22.76. These figures compare favourably with those for the 13th week of 1924 when the mortality was 893 and death rate 27.45 and those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1920-1924 when the average mortality was 980 and death rate 43.81.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 306 as against 4 and 295 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths 136 were among infants under one year of age; 23 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the City.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 66 attacks and 45 deaths. Plague caused 12 attacks and 7 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 370 and compares favourably with that for the 13th week of 1924 when the figure was 348 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1920-1924) viz. 320.

ORIENTAL ASSURANCE CO.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have gone through the new Articles of Association drafted by the Board of Directors of the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd., together with the notices given to the shareholders *only* of the extraordinary general meetings to be held to consider the same and published in the "Chronicle" yesterday. The Chairman of the Board in his letter to the shareholders says:—

"The reason of the proposed change is that it was felt by your Directors that the existing Articles should be brought up to date and into conformity with the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, and opportunity at the same time taken to re-draft many of the existing Articles to remove ambiguities and make clearer their intent and meaning, as well as to make such amendments in the provisions of some of the existing Articles as your Directors have found from experience to be desirable."

This looks very simple and harmless: is it not so, Mr. Editor? And, yet the members of the Board who formed the Committee to go through this problem are to be rewarded with a fee of Rs. 75 each for every Committee meeting attended by them! The proposed changes in certain Articles constitute an assault on the existing rights of the policy-holders. After fifty years of working they want that the policy-holders must be excluded from the inner circle of the working of the Company as hitherto-fore.

The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. commenced business in 1874 (the Company celebrated its jubilee last year) with a capital of Rs. 1,50,000. On account of the assurance given right at the commencement of the Company, namely, to invest the funds of the Company in Government securities only and the right of vote conceded to policy-holders above certain amount (Rs. 4,000) the Company has been able to secure confidence of the public and to canvass roaring business. This can be easily seen from the latest figures in the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts. With a meagre capital of a lakh and a half the Company has been able to build up funds amounting to Rs. 6 crores and a half. The total assurances effected during the year amounted to over 2 crores and 37 lakhs, the premium-income thereon being over 14.1 lakhs; while the total number of policies in force is 92,921 assuring over Rs. 18 crores and 76 lakhs of rupees. The revenue for the year amounted to over Rs. 1 crore and 15 lakhs, while the total outgoings amounted to over Rs. 78 lakhs and 14 thousand leaving a balance of Rs. 37 lakhs and 17 thousand. I have given these few figures just to show what enormous business this Company has been able to transact. Now out of the 92,921 policy-holders at least 20,000 must be entitled to vote according to the present Articles of Association. But, the Directors have thought it fit to address the notices of the extraordinary meetings and the proposed new Articles of Association to the handful of shareholders (they are only a couple of hundreds to the best of my knowledge) leaving thousands of policy-holders in the lurch. It is in my opinion questionable whether the Directors can effect any changes in the Articles of Association without the consent of the policy-holders entitled to vote. In fact, I believe that their action is *ultra vires* and I think the policy-holders will be well advised in contesting the Directors' claim legally and constitutionally. Here I will refer to two changes proposed, namely, Articles 53 to 57 and 62 which relate to capital and shareholders and Article 149 which refers to votes of policy-holders. As for Articles 53 to 57 62 may I ask the Directors why this anxiety about increase and reduction of capital? Under the Company's Act the power of reduction of capital can be exercised only with the consent of the High Court after an opportunity has been given for the lodging of objections by creditors. But, the Directors' anxiety in this regard makes me shrewdly suspect that they, in the near future, propose to reduce the capital to the present paid-up amount, with the idea of wiping off the remaining unpaid calls. As regards the policy-holders' right of vote the new Article 149 is obviously a grave encroachment. The latest prospectus assures the present and prospective policy-holders:—

"The Company has, since its very commencement, appreciated the fact that policy-holders should have a voice in matters which are brought up for consideration at the General and Special Meetings of the Company, and special rights have been given to them by the Articles of Association under which the holders of Participating Policies of Rs. 4,000 and upwards are entitled to attend and vote at the meetings of the Company. Such policy-holders, therefore, get the same information as is supplied to shareholders with regard to the Company's affairs and can exercise a very efficient check on any proposed action which might affect the interests of the Lives Assured by the Company. This is another and very powerful reason why the 'Oriental' should commend itself to intending proposers for Life Assurance as such rights of participation in the direction of the Company are not generally allowed by other Life Assurance Companies."

As I mentioned above, the Company celebrated its jubilee last year and advertised broadcast that there would be fresh concessions to policy-holders. How do they propose to do it? By curtailing their present right of vote! The Chairman says:—

"Votes of Policy-holders.—Article 149 has been amended to make its intent and meaning clearer, and an addition has been made to provide for Notices of Meetings to be sent to policy-holders entitled to vote or their assignees, in the same manner as to shareholders. Further an addition to the wording of the first clause has been made indicating that as compared with the voting power of shareholders, the voting power of policy-holders is equal except as limited by the provisions of the Companies Act or by those of the Articles themselves, the position being that at the ordinary meetings and at the extraordinary meeting held to receive Consulting Actuary's Report and decide as to the allocation of the profits, the voting power of policy-holders entitled to vote and shareholders is equal, but that shareholders only have the power to vote on questions requiring an Extraordinary Resolution or a Special Resolution of the Company. As examples of such questions, only the shareholders have the power to vote on any proposed alteration in the Articles of Association and on questions regarding increase or reduction of Capital—otherwise as indicated above the voting power of policy-holders entitled to vote and shareholders is equal."

Instead of extending the right to small policy-holders the Directors want to snatch the existing right from even the present policy-holders. Will the policy-holders be astir? The right of vote is a cherished right and will they allow it to lapse by default or will they see things clearly through and tell the Directors with a united voice that this attitude will not do. The time is short; the meeting will be held on April 8 at 4 p.m.—Yours, etc.,

A POLICY-HOLDER.

Bombay, April 2.

"CORPORATION PRESIDENTSHIP."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One is surprised to read the letter of Mr. Tairsee in your to-day's issue giving his reasons for not supporting the just claims of Mr. Baptista to the presidentship of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for the next official year commencing from April 1925. It seems that Mr. Tairsee got the desired opportunity from the writings of the "Times of India," to justify his action against Mr. Baptista's claims in supporting the candidature of his friend Mr. Meyer Nissim. The very fact that Mr. Tairsee has raked up the old issue regarding Mr. Baptista's joining the Caucus against Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, shows the unsportsmanlike ways of striking a blow from behind. Mr. Tairsee could not lay his finger on any other arguments against the candidature of Mr. Baptista, in support of his friend. In politics Mr. Baptista has been a faithful follower of Lok. Tilak and his principles, and if he has honestly differed in views from those of Mahatma Gandhi and expressed his candid opinions in the interests of the country, is he to be made a victim on account of this controversy and not to be supported for the Presidentship? Is not the country giving up the doctrines of Mahatma Gandhi and taking to the responsive co-operation of Lok. Tilak?

Again what are the claims and merits of the other candidate that has enamoured Mr. Tairsee and his friends to support him for the presidentship of the Corporation? If Caucus cause and advocating the responsive co-operation of Lok. Tilak against the non-cooperation of Mahatma Gandhi and the expression of honest views criticising Mahatma's policy justifies Mr. Tairsee to denounce Mr. Baptista in getting the Presidentship, what has Mr. Tairsee conscientiously found in Mr. Nissim to support for the Presidentship against Mr. Baptista? Has not Mr. Nissim voted against the popular cause and public interests, in the Corporation? If Mr. Tairsee does not find fault in Mr. Nissim for all this, when the public are directly connected with these, I do not see why he should run down Mr. Baptista, unless there is another Caucus formed which do not want Independent Baptista of the present day to occupy the chair. Those tactics of Mr. Tairsee to oblige his friend reminds me the fable of a young lamb and a fox at the banks of a rivulet, in raking up imaginary grievances in order to justify one's action.

What are the claims and merits and precedents and antecedents of Mr. Baptista, asks Mr. Tairsee, the Apostle of Fort. No one requires to be told about Mr. Baptista's claims and merits and his precedents and antecedents. They are known to all fair-minded people. No one requires to be told about his views regarding the Congress, since he followed the leadership of Lok. Tilak. He has sacrificed and has been sacrificing a great deal for the people. He in response to the country's wishes abstained from seeking election to the first Bombay Legislative Council according to the Reform Act. He never posed himself as the leader of Labour, as Mr. Tairsee names him as the "Self-styled Knight of Labour, knowing not the remotest notions of the rights of Labour." I may frankly say that it is too much presuming on the part of Mr. Tairsee to say so, when he has been working for the amelioration of the condition of Labour in the city without any "tamasha or tom-tom!"

I doubt very much whether Mr. Tairsee really believes in the maxim "not to trust what your enemy says," without going through the merits of each individual case. If he does, it may be, who knows, a bait laid by an enemy to entrap persons of the mentality and temperament of Mr. Tairsee who blindly put faith on such maxims, without the least consideration. I am sure Mr. Tairsee is not so simple as to act literally according to the saying of the old maxim. He has done so in the present case to suit his own purpose. In publishing his letter he has prepared the mind of the public to receive the news that he and his friends are not going to vote for Mr. Baptista, and that they should not be surprised if Mr. Baptista fails in getting the Presidentship on account of their votes.

Leaving aside the opinion of the "Times of India" in recommending Mr. Baptista, what has Mr. Tairsee to say in regard to the opinions of the local vernacular and Indian English Press supporting Mr. Baptista? Does he see these opinions with the same angle of view? No one will be deluded by these electioneering tactics and it is more regrettable that Mr. Tairsee should fall a victim to them not from the public point of view but from personal considerations to oblige his friend.—Yours, etc.,

SUNDERRAO D. NAVALKAR.

45, Princess Street,
Bombay, April 2.

"E. D. SASSOON UNITED MILLS."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have read with great interest and pleasure the letter of Sir Victor Sassoon in your Monday's "Chronicle" as it gives me an opportunity of placing my views for what they are worth before the shareholders and which are already known to my colleagues on the Board of Directors.

I hold that among the principal duties of the Managing Agents for which they are paid handsome commission the chief one is to buy raw material viz., cotton, stores etc. and sell the manufactured goods viz., cloth and yarn. To try and make additional money either directly or indirectly in the purchase of cotton for which work they are already remunerated by way of Managing Agents' commission can never be justified. I am not trying to make out that it may not be legal as it is equally legal to avoid paying income and super tax in the country whose protection one enjoys and where one makes the large bulk of one's profits. But it is conceivable that what may be strictly legal may not be always strictly honourable. But there is another serious drawback in their attempt at combining in the one and the same firm the dual duties which create conflicting interests. The Patel Trading Co. who have the monopoly of up-country purchases for the Sassoon group of Mills also trade in export of cotton. Suppose on a certain day they buy cotton for the Sassoon Mills while cotton prices during the day rise ten rupees or more and they also buy for their own export business on the same day. How are the Patel Trading Co. going to allocate from that particular day's purchases for the Mills and for their trading? This entails terrible conflict of interests and no human agency unless it be angelic, can be trusted to apportion equitably between the rival claims of their Mills and their other trading interests. Honourable as Sir Victor and his firm are and claim to be, I am not prepared to admit that they, or for the matter of that any firm in Bombay, could be expected to deal fairly between such conflicting interests. I urge that it is expecting too much from human nature as we know it to be. If the system of up-country cotton purchase was an old business of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon when the Mills were a proprietary concern there might be something to be said for it. But after the mills were sold at an enormous price to the present Company Sir Victor Sassoon evolved from his fertile brain this present system of purchasing cotton, no doubt I am sure primarily for the benefit of the Mills under his firm's management.

In Sir Victor Sassoon's letter I notice no mention of the David Mills about which so much was said by both Mr. Santoke and Mr. Bharucha at the annual meeting of the shareholders. I am quite prepared to admit that it may be accidental. But a mill like the David which was reputed to be one of the most prosperous and most efficiently organized of Bombay mills loses money as soon as Messrs. E. D. Sassoon take over the management. Does it not occur to a clever man like Sir Victor that apart from the present admittedly difficult times for cotton mills the David Mills which has perhaps never lost money in its working for the last nearly forty years of its existence begins to show a debit balance as soon as his firm takes it over? The investing public can only judge by results and may not be far from wrong in ascribing its present loss to a change in the management.

There is another aspect of this dual control of conflicting interests in purchase of cotton and stores that to my mind is very serious involving the observance on the part of the staff both at the mills and the office of a code of honour and integrity that no employer has a right to expect from his staff. The Manager and the staff know too well that both the cotton and stores are bought through an agency in which their employers have an interest and however scrupulous they may be in their duties, they dare not reject or complain about the quality or weight or wastage of the cotton as well as the stores for fear of offending their employers. The past traditions of the E. D. Sassoon group of Mills has not been very good and I will admit that the late Sir Jacob Sassoon and after him Sir Victor did make heroic efforts to purge the Mill of its demoralizing surroundings. But having effectively killed one canker Sir Victor I am forced to admit, has introduced another, perhaps unconsciously but equally disastrous in its consequences to the unfortunate proprietors of the Mills.

I cannot help mentioning over and over again that the disastrous results of our industrial concerns in this city can be uniformly traced to the apathy and want of interest shown by shareholders in their concerns but primarily to the vicious system that has of late been sedulously introduced of Managing Agents and Directors in public companies taking powers under their Articles of Association of benefitting and enriching themselves by way of fat commissions and brokerages and other pickings at the cost of shareholders. When the staff and the employees know that the Managing Agents and Directors are open by various devices to feathering their own nests out of the companies whose interests they are paid to look after, a great temptation is opened up to these humbler class of people to add to their salaries by way of underhand commission and thus the vicious circle goes on extending through all the grades of the staff both at the office and the works as shareholders know to their costs in another gigantic group of industrial concern in Bombay. No amount of plausible arguments and special pleading by Sir Victor Sassoon backed by the eminent legal talent at his back and call will ever convince me that the system he has adopted in his groups of Mills is not at the bottom of all the ruinous results of his management.—Yours, etc.,

S. R. BOMANJI.

2,00... ANOTHER MILL CLOSES.

The Hongkong Mill, situated at Chinchpoogly and whose agents are Messrs. Hussenbhoy Pilani Wadia and Company has closed down from the 1st of this month, in addition to the Sir Dinshaw Petit Mill, whose closing was reported in our issue of the 1st instant. About 2,000 more workers are affected.

A notice had been served upon the employees of the mill at the end of February that owing to the high price of cotton and low price of cloth ruling in the market it was found impossible to work the mill without great loss and the directors were in consequence obliged to give notice to their men. They had been promised that if conditions improved within the month under notice the services of the men would be continued. A lost hope!

AGA KNAN TOURNAMENT.

POONA UNITED WIN.

KIRKEE'S BAD LUCK.

An exciting game was witnessed by a large crowd on Thursday, when the Poona United defeated the Kirkee Ammunition Factory by two goals. The score was no true indication of the evening's play as the Kirkee team had decidedly the better of the exchanges in the latter part of the game and were unlucky not to score. C. Tyrell and MacIntyre for the losers gave a great display of sound hockey and were absolutely impregnable while Van Ingham in goal was responsible for one or two brilliant saves. The team was rearranged since their last appearance and many changes took place during the course of the game. Sadashev who played left half for the previous match, now took up the pivotal position, his predecessor going inside left, while P. Tyrrell who had occupied that position moved to the centre position. The changes in the forward line were hardly wise as the men were not comfortable in their new position. The Poona United made no alteration in their team and for the first part of the game played like a steady well-balanced team.

The opening stages of the match were sensational, both the goals being scored before five minutes had elapsed. The Poona United attacked vigorously and when Van Ingham had stopped a hot shot Massey ran up and scored as the ball rebounded off the goalie's pads. Soon after this Sinclair swung across a hard pass to Massey who found the boards with a first-timer. And all this within a space of three minutes. The Kirkee forwards got possession after the bully but could not settle down to accurate playing the ball being cleared in the vicinity of the opposing circle. Ginpat, who is always a dangerous man, was not allowed much rope by Philbrick and as the winger persisted in hanging on too long he was invariably deprived of the ball in midfield. Carter was playing a good spoiling game his passes being smart and well-timed. In the Kirkee forward line Naidu was doing a lot of work, but his passes were frequently missed by his colleagues on the right. He got through on one occasion only to be baulked by Cowper who booted into touch with a hefty kick. Fortune seemed to be against the Factory for though they were buzzing round their opponents' goal an unfortunate mistake at the critical moment would rob them of a goal. Naidu got through again but one of the backs swung blindly at him and though he beat Cowper the referee disallowed the goal on the plea of offside against the defending side, a short corner being the result. This is one of the few blunders which have been committed by a referee and the hockey public cannot understand why referees penalise an attacking side in a case like this. How many short corners have materialized in the Tournament? Very few indeed. Every hockey player knows that it is quite easy to clear a short corner, with a team of fast and determined men. The game proceeded though it was evident that this mistake would make a great difference in the game. The Kirkee were entirely on the offensive and it was only on rare occasions that the Poona forwards gave their defence a chance of a rest by leading raids against the opposing goal. Sinclair was on the point of scoring when he was well tackled by MacIntyre. The same forward soon after put in a stinging shot which was well negotiated by Van Ingham amid general applause. The goalie saved twice again after this. Of his last clearance Naidu raced through and beat the defence but Cowper made a timely tackle on the edge of the circle. C. Tyrrell now moved up into the forward line and this imbued his colleagues with more zeal, for they had the Poona defence guessing. He raced down the wing once and entering the circle put in a stiff one which however went wide. Ginpat also had bad luck when he trod on the ball when in a favourable position. Poona has to thank her half backs who worked with might and main to keep the citadel intact, the backs not being of much use. Towards the end of the game the strain on the Poona goal was so great that two of the forwards dropped back to help the defence, which held out till the call of time.

Poona United:—Cowper, Symonds and Philips; Philbrick, Carter and Church; Gazalet, Sinclair, McKenzie, Massey and Devi Singh.

Ammunition Factory, Kirkee:—Van Ingham; C. Tyrrell and MacIntyre; P. Brown, Sadasheo and R. Brewin; O'Brien, Wright, P. Tyrrell, Naidu and Ginpat.

Referees:—Messrs. Reade and James.

TO-DAY'S MATCH.

G. I. P. 'A' Bombay v G. I. P. Bhusawal.

MYSORE BIRTHDAY RACES.

FACILITIES TO OWNERS AND TRAINERS.

BANGALORE, April 2.

The usual Mysore Birthday Week Races have been arranged to be held on four days, the 4th, 6th, 9th and 11th of June next, with seven events on each day and total stakes of Rs. 46,000 besides six cups. The first entries close on 27th April and the final entries on 15th May. Facilities will be provided for board and lodging to owners, trainers and jockeys if the Secretary is given two weeks previous intimation. On the Mysore Railways one and one-tenth fare will be charged for double journeys on the same route. The owners of horses coming from Poona are advised to come via Bangalore and not via Arsikarai in order to secure the concession—A. I.

RALLY OF BOY SCOUTS AND JAMBOREE

LAHORE, April 2.

Great preparations are going on here for a grand rally of Boy Scouts and Jamboree which is to be held on the University sports grounds on Saturday the 4th instant at which His Excellency the Governor, Chief Scout, will take the salute. Altogether some 1,700 boys who have arrived here from different parts of the Province are camping out and twelve divisions of the Punjab are well represented. Justice Forde, Provincial Commissioner of Boy Scouts is in general command, the direction and organisation of the camp and display being under the command of Mr. Hogg, Provincial Secretary. An exhibition of scout handicraft will also be a feature of the jamboree.

A memorial parade in commemoration of the late Lord Rawlinson will also be held on Friday the 3rd instant when about 2,000 Boy-

DON'T FAIL TO READ
IN
NEXT SUNDAY
CHRONICLE
A FURTHER INSTALMENT
OF THE
THRILLING DETECTIVE STORY
"THE CHAPEKAR BROTHERS"
(Story of the murder of Mr. Rand I.C.S., and Lt. Ayerst in 1897)
BY
GEORGE NUNDY, M.A., LL.D.

Scouts and Girl Guides will take part. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Hailey will attend the parade.—A. P.

NEWBURY SPRING CLUB.

WON BY PADDY.

LONDON, April 2.

The following is the result of the Newbury Spring Cup:

Paddy	1
Purple Shade	2
Heliaster	3

Betting was twenty to one against Paddy, hundred to twelve against Purple Shade, twenty to one against Heliaster.

Twenty-two ran. Won by short head, neck between second and third. Reuter's Special.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, April 1.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:

First Division:—Notts County 1, Preston 0; Cardiff 0, Manchester City 2, Aston Villa 4, Arsenal 0.

Second Division:—Crystal Palace 1, Chelsea 0; South Shields 2, Hull City 0; Blackpool 1, Southampton 0.

Scottish League:—Celtic 6, Falkirk 1; Rangers 1, Cowdenbeath 0; Aberdeen 2, Hamilton 0; Motherwell 1, St. Mirren 2.—Reuter.

BENGAL CONCERT CLUB.

A musical soiree was given at the instance of the authorities of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, in the compound of the Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, on Wednesday night, by the Bengal Concert Club directed by Messrs. J. C. Ghose and A. Bhattacharjee. The orchestra consisted of clarionets, stringed instruments (Esraj) and other accompaniments to Indian music. Several 'compositions' in purely Indian notations were played by Messrs. J. C. Ghose, A. Bhattacharjee, M. C. Dey, J. N. Sarkar, Parthasarathi, Sachin and Umesh Chundra which were highly appreciated by the audience who mustered strong to listen to the peculiarly exquisite and sweet Bengali music. The Bengal Concert Club deserve congratulations on their success.

BOMBAY POSTAL CLERKS' CLUB.

The annual general meeting of the Club will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) in Prarthana Samaj Mandir, Charni Road, Girgaon. Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. will preside.

RADIO SPECIAL CONCERT.

A special concert of Indian Music provided by Professor Krishnarao of the Gandarva Natak Mandali will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 9 p.m. to-day (Friday). Call sign 2 F V. Wave length 387 metres. A time signal will be broadcast at 10 p.m.

FATAL FALL FROM HEIGHT OF 30 FEET.

Yeshwant Shanker Masadker, a Hindu living on the second floor of Javji Building at Chikalwadi was suffering from insomnia for the last one week and was under the treatment of Dr. Kurande. On Wednesday at about 9-30 a.m. he was standing against the railings of the gallery of his house when in a state of feebleness, he felt drowsy, lost his balance and fell from a height of about 30 feet. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died two hours after his admission. Medical evidence showed that death was dug to the fracture of the base of the skull.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

KILLED ON THE RAILS.

On Tuesday at about 4-30 p.m. shunting operations were in progress at Wari Bunder and some carriages were being backed when a Mahomedan (name unknown) was seen walking along the line. The Mukadam of porters gave him a warning to stop as the wagons were moving on the same line. Suddenly the engine stopped and the Mukadam found that the Mahomedan's hands and one leg were cut off. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

At an inquest held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

B. T. EXAM RESULTS.

The results of the B. T. Examination in Part I. of the Bombay University were declared yesterday at the University Hall. The following candidates were successful:—

Vaman Ramchandra Apte, Kalachand Topannal Bhavnani, Gobindram Nekoomal Choudhriani, Chhotabhai Kashibhai Desai, Miss Vatsalabai Vithalrao Ghate, Vithal Dattatraya Ghate, Padmanabh Ramrao Javeri, Mirsaheb... Mortaman... Kadri, Bhacker Vishnu Kale, Ramchandra Jayakrishna Kirpekar, Gajendrashanker Lalshanker Pandya, Amhalal Devdas Patel, Narmadashanker Bhogilal Purohit, Gangadhar Ramchandra Sane, Abdullamia Shekhubhai Shaikh, Basappa Mallappa Shintri, Gangadhar Marutirao Sirsavanshi, Habib Rahman Syed, Sakarlal Kalyanrai Thakore, Trimbaklal Nandkishore Dave, Shanker Nilkanth Dewasthali, Miss Elizebeth Shaloam, Elijah Ramchandra Ganesh Gokhale, Dattatraya Venkatesh Ketkar, Alisaheb Mohamed Abdulla Khatub, Laxman Purushottam Kirave, Krishnaji Pandurang Kulkarni, Sagarbhe Dattatraya Rangnekar, Ramchandra Damodar Sathe, Hari Abaji Yevale, Prabhad Keshav Atre, Krishnaji Ganesh Paranjpye, Miss Sarah Paul, Trimbak Janardhan Vaimbe, Ramji Daji Kunbhar, Khemchand Tharumal Mansharamani, Dinkar Vinayak Shende, Narayan Manjagir Mudbhatkal and Harilal Sevaklal Shah.

IF EVERY WIFE KNEW
WHAT EVERY WIDOW KNOWS
EVERY HUSBAND WOULD BE INSURED

INDIAN EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO. LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—
1, LALL BAZAR STREET, CALCUTTA

UNDOUBTEDLY THE BEST LIFE INSURANCE CO.
of about its age.

The last reversionary bonus declared to its policy-holders rises to Rs. 15 per annum for each Rs. 1,000 assured.

WANTED AGENTS
on commission and allowance on guaranteed business.
For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to

THE INDIAN PRODUCTS SUPPLYING AGENCY LTD.
Local Secretaries—79, Medows Street, Bombay.
P. CHAUDHURI, Secretary.
Head Office: CALCUTTA.

TILES & MARBLES
Our quality Defy Competition.
SAJAN & CO.,
4, Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE"
AT
ONE ANNA

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

	Local	Mofussil
Year.....Rs.	25	Rs. 30
6 Months..... ,,	12-8	,, 15
3 Months..... ,,	6-4	,, 7-8
1 Month..... ,,	2-2	,, 2-8

SUBSCRIPTION TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES Rs. 50 PER YEAR.

SINGLE COPY:
--ONE ANNA--

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6	Rs. 9

SINGLE COPY: TWO ANNAS

FOR SAFETY AND GOOD SERVICE
IN
LIFE ASSURANCE,
GO TO THE
ORIENTAL
IN AGE
SIZE AND
STRENGTH
THE
GREATEST INDIAN
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
Apply for full particulars to
THE MANAGER
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

...GES

MR. L. G. KHARE will take a vacation course particularly for Students appearing for the INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE (London or Allahabad competition) in FRENCH and GERMAN; there will be a special course in German for Science Students as well from this month. Mr. Khare can be interviewed at Broacha Buildings any MORNING.
23021

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are earnestly requested to communicate to the management any irregularity or delay in receipt of their copies. Such complaints will be promptly attended to.

The Bombay Chronicle

FRIDAY, APRIL 3, 1925.

A WRONG PICTURE.

Lord Birkenhead evidently looks upon himself less as a trustee of India than as the Master of a Trade Guild consisting of the Imperial Services. Speaking on the second reading of the Government of India Civil Service Bill, he told the House of Lords that his "very grave anxiety was not connected with the movements and tendencies in India"; indeed the matter in its "cool perspective" did not alarm him. Twenty-four hours previously, however, his perspective was not quite so cool because he had to defend the Bengal Ordinance and therefore to picture scenes of "formidable violence" in India. The Civil Service Bill in hand prompts his lawyer-instinct to put it forward as the only remedy for a varying but still menacing situation in India. The Bill professes to safeguard the interests of the Civil Service by finally taking questions of pay, perquisites and discipline to an authority outside India. It is a furtive way of eviscerating the purpose of the August announcement and it enables a foreign corporation to administer the country without any responsibility to the people's representatives. What engrosses the attention of Lord Birkenhead is the outworn dictum that "India must always depend upon Great Britain contributing the very best young men the British schools and universities could provide." Indians take a different view and have entreated the authorities to stay their hand, but Lord Birkenhead has been fired with a passion for British recruitment as a perpetual dispensation. Any ignoramus could swallow the steel-frame theory; it is so easy to hold it up as the essence of wisdom. Lord Birkenhead cannot rise above it and therefore he is worried that since 1914 "the best Civil Service in the world has been showing signs of lack of popularity." To realise how unpopular it has become, Lord Birkenhead should visit India, but the Service is not to blame since the *ma bap* irresponsibility for which it was designed, has to endure altering circumstances. Either those circumstances should be restored or there should be a change in the type recruited. When he refers to "signs of lack of popularity" Lord Birkenhead probably means the increasing distaste of competent British youths to join the Indian Civil Service. Efforts are therefore made to guarantee prospects, to stir up interests and to strike the imagination of English youth. This business Lord Birkenhead has made his own; that is why Sir Robert Horne in his notorious indiscretion at Glasgow said that counter-measures were being taken by the present Government "particularly by that great and sagacious statesman who is now at the head of the India Office."

Thanks to the play of that sagacity, a band of picked orators has been sent round British universities, while Lord Birkenhead does the work of augmenting the attractions of the Service and protecting entrants for all time against the plenary control of Indians. From mail papers we see that among the evangelists are Lord Meston, Mr. H. A. L. Fisher, Lord Ronaldshay and Sir Robert Horne. We do not know why Sir George Lloyd has not joined the picnic, but in the present Parliament the member for Eastbourne has been inscrutably silent. While at our expense, these eminent gentlemen wander harping on the lure of India, there is a psychological tendency desolating their mission. British youth has rightly sensed the fact that as days pass, Indians must be making British talent more and more dispensable. Young Britishers are called to routine-service in India where they have to pick up administrative training. They see more and more of Indian youths of competence equal to their own claiming their chance in India. Their natural reluctance to force themselves is as intelligible to us as it is creditable to them. If the whole band of dug-outs orchestrated upon the romance of Indian service, the young Britisher must still be wondering at the fact if he is really welcome. He may be told that his pay and allowances are being made into a statutory keeping by Lord Birkenhead. Again the element of self-respect and decency creeps in and the incipient recruit pictures himself as being thrown in surroundings where he may not be strictly wanted; pay and passage though secured, come out of the pockets of people who perchance think him a dispensable factor because of better local proficiency. Until he screws himself up to the temper of sovereign seizure, the position must be embarrassing to him, and youth takes time to get sophisticated and vulgarised. The lecturers of the India Office commit the error of putting their own benumbed selves into the frame of the youth they address. The error is aggravated by the fact that they do not boldly tell the Universities that times alter and that young men must prepare for a nobler type of service abroad. They give pictures of reckless lordliness in India to lure the imagination of youth. Lord Meston's lecture at Aberdeen is a clear case of low appeal and sad misrepresentation. We make no apology for quoting the report at some length, for the passage is not is far from tiresome:—

Graphically, and with a touch of humour, Lord Meston outlined the day's work of a District Officer. Up long before the hot dawn, he was off on horseback, perhaps to the big headquarters hospital or to some town improvement scheme. After breakfast he was at his office, the central courthouse of the district, to deal with a mass of vernacular reports from every corner of his small kingdom, and on every conceivable subject. He might be interrupted by the superintendent of police with news of dacoits or a tribal feud, necessitating immediate action. Then the Courthouse door was thrown open, and in might stream petitioners of every class and variety. There might be rival religious factions about the hymns being sung outside a mosque or a procession; a proprietor wanted to partition his estate or a village elder complained against the late schoolmaster, or a sheepish-looking youth might come about the theft of 10 rupees' worth of silver jewellery, his evidence producing the fact that what was really carried off was his wife, with the jewellery on her—a little detail he had not thought fit to mention, (Laughter.) Two rival sects with bloodstained bandages might come from a village, each declaring that the other had trespassed upon their rice field, and had attacked them and killed an old man whose corpse was at the door. Petitions over, the District Officer next saw his English and departmental correspondence, interviewed the police, engineers, or the promoters of a political meeting, had a game of tennis, and after dinner settled down to his reports, wrote judgments and so finished a long day, but one full of human interest and variety, and full of the sense that he was doing something for the good of the world and the people around him.

The tale is a pastoral fantasy where the Civilian sits like one of the primitive judges of Israel. The Civilian is painted as a heavenly dispensation swaying the sceptre over tribal feuds and stupid factions. It is an obsolete picture as the Collector of any progressive district would testify, and we would seriously ask Government if they are honest in financing fable-propaganda of this kind instead of plainly declaring the duty of submissively understanding the people and putting it to recruits as a nobler form of service than the part of the paternal bounders.

Do the recruiting sergeants tell the young men of the attitude of Indians as expressed in the Assembly and in the Councils? Do they explain it to them that with the growth of freedom in India they should exercise the habit of obedience and regard it a finer illustration of self-less manhood than bouncing about like some effete doge of decadent Venice? Some of the speeches delivered are based upon slender facts. We would quote Lord Meston a little further so ineffable is he: "The change in the constitution had made no difference in the attitude towards the influence and power of the District Officer. His whole life was spent among the people, with the people, and for the people. He was in a very real sense the master of the district. The ideal of what was for the true interests and well-being of the people, and how they could best be served, was instilled into the District Officer during the whole period of his training." The influence and power of the District Officer are described as invulnerable against Reforms and he remains "master of the district." It may be so now, but the tide of experience and enlightenment will sweep these pretty conceits away. It is a wrong picture that is presented to British youth, but unfortunately whenever Government finances propaganda the result becomes false propaganda. Gross disservice is, however, done to young men by the relation of fairy-tales, but we believe that university men who are worth anything will have opportunities of correcting their judgment by reading something that is first-hand and genuine about modern India. While the Bills of Lord Birkenhead and the lyrical braggadocio of propagandists do their work, real friends of British youth owe it to them to present the picture of self-effacing honour which alone can make their career tolerable to themselves and useful to India.

HONOUR BRIGHT.

If the Bombay Government have really bungled over the recent purchase of South African coal for the Sukkur Barrage, they would do well to confess the fact and repair their resolve in favour of Indian fuel in the future. The divagations of Government apologists have not put Government on easy terms with the public. An error is excusable, while confession is always good for the soul. Replying to Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan in the Council, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said that 22,000 tons of Transvaal coal had been purchased. As regards the duty and undertaking of Government to use Indian coal in all normal circumstances, Mr. Cowasji gave the following explanation:—"The undertaking given, and which has been fulfilled and will continue to be fulfilled, was that the materials of India should be employed as far as possible—that is subject to comparisons of quality, guarantee, and price. In this case not only would the price of Indian article have been more, but neither quality nor guarantee of delivery were assured." Mr. Cowasji's statement was almost pontifical in tone but was it quite true? We are afraid there was some element of, let us say, exaggeration in his words. The facts are again retailed by "Commerce," a journal which has with splendid tenacity stood for preference to Indian coal. We beg leave to quote its comment for the benefit of Mr. Cowasji Jehangir:—

The statement made by the Government Member is outrageously incorrect and if the members of the Council who spoke on the subject failed to press their case, it is because of the convention that the affirmations in the legislature should not be disputed. The statement is however, in every particular inconsistent with the facts. In "Commerce" of August 2, 1924, a full list of the tenders was given and its contents have not been disputed. In quotation the offer of Indian coal was cheaper; its delivery and calorific value were guaranteed. The contract for African coal was fixed at Rs. 25 f.o.r. Karachi. Since the freight from Karachi to Sukkur Pier amounts to Rs. 6-4 per ton, the ton-value of the African tender is Rs. 31-4 f.o.r. Sukkur Pier. Indian coal of equal quality could have been placed at Sukkur at Rs. 20-4 Angrapatra coals, 10, 11 and 12 seams, were offered at the rate. Another point to remember is that Transvaal coal is of the hard variety and, it is not economical for use in vertical boilers. Thus in price, there is a gaping difference of Rs. 11-4 per ton between Transvaal and Indian coal, while in quality the Transvaal variety cannot beat Indian. The loss of Rs. 11-4 per ton upon a contract of 22,000 tons is equivalent to Rs. 2,47,000. "Subject to comparisons of quality, guarantee and price," Mr. Cowasji Jehangir would loyally stand by Indian coal, but if in this instance he imagines that Indian tenders failed in quality, guarantee and price, all we can say is that he has been totally misled. Even a Government cannot by dint of mere assertion convert fact into fiction. It would be better to make a chastening admission of the fault as an aid to right conduct in the future.

We have examined the list of tenders and we find that Government or the Chief Engineer or the Controller of Stores—whoever the authorising party was—has no case in defending the deal on the ground of prices. There remain quality and guarantee, and "Commerce" alleges with exact evidence that in both respects there were no faults in some of the tenders of Indian coal. In this bargain, it is further urged that Government lost to the extent of Rs. 2½ lakhs. What was behind the mystery we do not know, but we understand the meaning of the polite comment that the statement of the Government Member was "outrageously incorrect," and "in every particular inconsistent with facts;" it is the language of dignified periphrasis. If Mr. Cowasji was misled, he had better own it up.

Notes of the Day.

The Hebrew University.

Lord Balfour yesterday opened the Hebrew University amidst great pomp and in the midst of what is described as a vast gathering of Jews from all parts of the world. He referred, according to Reuter's, "to the world-wide composition of the gathering assembled as a mark of the great epoch in Jewish history and a great milestone in the future career of Judaism." The intellectual aspirations of Jews, whose contributions to human knowledge have been monumental, must command the sympathy of all admirers of this small but brave community and the inauguration of the Hebrew University would have been hailed as one of the most notable events of the present day but for its unhappy political associations. For the opening of the University at the hands of Lord Balfour is merely a climax in the execution of the ill-fated and ill-advised plan of a Jewish National Home in Palestine and a huge piece of propaganda in its favour. The execution of the plan means the trampling underfoot of the freedom of the overwhelming majority of Palestine's inhabitants and their virtual subjection to increasing numbers of foreign immigrants. The Jews have a great future in Palestine, the home of their ancient religion, but that future can only be realised through the co-operation of the people of Palestine and not through the dragooning of the latter with the aid of a foreign power.

A Lesson.

The exceptional character of Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot's election as Chairman of the Municipal Standing Committee ought again to dispose of the suggestion that Nationalists are actuated by mere race-antagonism. Objection may be taken to the selection on the ground that he is a Government official, and that the function is best served by non-officials; at any rate, a succession of Government servants in the place cannot be viewed with equanimity. Though a Government official and a nominated member, the Chairmanship has been allotted to him on the score of ability and general confidence, and we feel he will justify the selection. There was no jarring sound of racialism. In spheres where the European and the Indian meet on equal terms, they seem to get on well together. European members of the Calcutta Corporation have repeatedly expressed their surprise at the courtesy and consideration of the Swarajist Mayor. They differ outside, but on the floor of the Corporation where they try to observe racial equality, there is no wail about horrid injustice and Extremist vendetta. Deny the conventions of equality and co-operation vanishes; both sides revel in mutual suspicion and rancour. The members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation meet in the spirit of club-land geniality because the snobbery of domination is absent there. The finest security for foreigners in India is to forswear artificial privilege, for on the basis of equality our people are generous even beyond the bounds of justice.

Five Years.

We publish elsewhere a letter from Mr V. G. Pant Vaidya, a prominent citizen of Indore, virulently attacking us in regard to our comment on the Administration Report of the State. Mr. Vaidya's letter is lengthy and some of his remarks objectionable, but we have given them intact if only to avoid the complaint that unpalatable criticism was being stifled. Mr. Vaidya argues that the burden of Palace Expenditure on which we commented, looks large because of the peculiarities of book-keeping at Indore. As we could not divine local peculiarities, we drew come clear inferences from the figures and said there was a wide disparity between palace-bills and educational expenditure. Nor does Mr. Vaidya dispute the comparison of taxation and public benefits which we instituted as between Indore and Baroda. As the figures were derived from census papers, they are difficult to refute. We would be sorry if we made any exaggeration deserving of a tithe of Mr. Vaidya's indignation, but now that he has had his fill of invective we hope he and his friends will give credit to news-papers for disinterested outlook. Including all corrections for palace-expenditure, the bill must still appear excessive. The "Riyasat" understands that the Maharaja of Indore is about to leave for England, and will stay there for at least five years. It is stated that this proposal has been made by the Political Department of the Government of India and that His Highness has wholeheartedly accepted it. Separation from the State will be an expensive affair, but His Highness has whole-heartedly accepted it. If Mr. Vaidya will, after enquiry, send us an authentic account of this uncommon development, we shall be happy to give him further publicity.

Happenings in the Black Sea.

Under the above title a writer in the "Deutsche Zukunft" of March 5, has some extremely illuminating observations to make on England's interest in the naval defences of Roumania. It appears that under the Treaty of Lausanne, Turkey was obliged to dismantle the fortifications on the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, so that warships could have an access to the Black Sea. The dismantled zone was to be under the superintendence of an international commission. The Turkish press has, however, become very apprehensive recently over this condition of dismantling the fortifications because it has received reliable information that England intends to have a naval base in Roumania. What is attracting England to that country? asks the writer, and he gives the answer in one word—petroleum. English capitalists are heavily interested in the Roumanian petroleum—industry, English engineers are constructing the harbour of Costanza, English officers are reorganising the Roumanian navy, and an English admiral visited Bucharest last autumn, when the greatest honours were showered upon him. The German writer observes that "England knows always how to make use of the military and naval resources of other powers for her own political purposes" and the great idea here is to have in the Roumanian navy an ally against Russia in the Black Sea. The Turkish press, however, does not look with equanimity upon this English plan and demands a well-equipped naval base in the Black Sea, and an increase in Turkey's naval equipment. Thus do they make for peace in Europe!

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(BY B. F. MADON.)

XI.*

In my last article we had examined manipulations of our Currency Reser upto 31st August 1923 at which date have put the end of the 3rd stage, beca it was at this point that the Sterling serves had been entirely exhausted.

This was the one method by which, ap from application of interest, deflation been carried on without the man-in-t street perceiving what was being do If we recall the methods propounded Jevons, we shall see that the other meth of deflation now available would ha been

selling of the gold
selling of the silver
reduction of the Indian securities.

Other Methods.

The last method required the finding of many crores from Revenues, and so co not be very freely used without upsett the Budget. The manipulators, therefo contented themselves for the time bei with such deflation as the application interest on the securities made possib They then evidently cast about for oth methods of rapid deflation. To sell s silver would have provoked inconvenie questions. To sell gold outright would al have recalled to the public the disastrou operations of 1920 in which free sales gold to depress its price and artificiall bring its value down to a parity with th 2sh ratio was an important feature. They therefore, came forward with the wonderfu proposal to make profits by selling th gold in the Reserves and replacing it b Sterling. Ostensibly, not deflation, but th profit India was to make out of it was put forward as the objective. But their real object is not difficult to guess for all those, who have carefully followed these articles. This object was to first change all the gold into sterling, and then use the fresh supply of sterling for deflation in the same way as the £8.35 million had been used even after the stoppage of public sales of Reverse Bills. These operations were in direct contradiction of the pledge given by the Finance Member in the last Assembly on 24th January 1922 that Government would not again sell Reverse Councils without first coming to the House. The Finance Member must have honestly meant what he said. He unfortunately did not understand that the men behind the scenes were really making him sell Reverse Bills when he was asked to deflate by paying out Sterling to the Secretary of State However, let us now look into the Currency Reserve figures at the 4th stage. The 3rd closed on 31st August 1923, so we shall start with that

Date.	Reserves. Silver.	Gold.	Securities in India.	Securities in England.	Total Note Issue.
1923					
31st Aug.	94.45	24.32	57.52	Nil	176.29
31st Oct.	99.02	24.32	57.48	Nil	180.82
15th Nov.	97.74	22.82	57.48	2.00	179.54
	(£2 of gold sold and £2 of Sterling substituted Jevons No. 2 in a mixed form)				
30th Nov.	95.49	22.32	57.48	3.00	178.29
7th Dec.	98.39	22.32	57.48	9.00	182.19
	Here we have further sterling securities. (The supplies of money had become so scarce that Government was compelled to buy Sterling in India and issue fresh Currency against it. I shall have to say more about it below).				
20th Dec.	87.61	22.32	(57.48 (4.—E	9.00	180.41
31st Dec.	86.61	22.32	(57.48 (8.—E	9.00	183.41
1924					
9th Jan.	85.17	22.32	(57.48 (8.—E	14.00	186.97
15th Feb.	80.58	22.32	(57.53 (12.—E	14.00	186.43
	(In the above the items marked E are Emergency Currency, and as 12 crores was issud, nothing more was permissible this way. The figures under Sterling securities are further Currency issued against deposit of sterling).				
1924					
7th April	79.60	22.32	(57.53 (10.—E	14.00	183.45
22nd May	76.28	22.32	(57.53 (8.—E	14.00	178.13
7th June	76.57	22.32	(57.53 (4.—E	14.00	174.42
30th June	78.64	22.32	57.53	14.00	172.49
	(All emergency currency now withdrawn.)				
	(No Change to 30th September).				
30th Sept.	85.62	22.32	57.31	14.00	179.25

End of 4th stage.

At this point I consider that we come to the end of the 4th stage. It was remarkable for the extraordinary pinch felt in the money market. So great was it that all the 12 crores of Emergency Currency was issued by the 15th February and 12 crores more had to be provided by deposit of Sterling against issues of Currency. Even these 24 crores did not suffice as is clear from the fact that Bank Rate had to be kept at the unprecedented level of 9 per cent. from 14th February to 10th April. The authorities were so keen on keeping the rate of Exchange up, that they obstinately refused to either take down their Currency weir, or to provide the necessary supplies of Currency by sales of Sterling at best current rates, which was the only alternative to an automatic supply against gold. Instead they permitted the Bank Rate to go to 9 per cent. Every merchant and banker will appreciate what every 1 per cent. rise in Bank Rate means to the producer. It is he that ultimately pays.

(Continued on page 8.)

*Previous articles appeared on 9th, 10th, 13th, 16th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 24th, 26th and 30th

THE LEE LOOT.

LORDS' CERTIFICATION.

BIRKENHEAD ON WANING POPULARITY OF I. C. S.

LONDON. April 1.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Birkenhead moving the second reading of the Government of India Civil Service Bill said that the Bill would have great consequences to India. Its parliamentary fortunes were too long delayed by successive accidents attended with extreme anxiety by many meritorious public servants to whom its message meant much. Provisions of the Bills were limited in scope, but were essential in the form in which they were submitted to Parliament if Government were to carry out their decision to accept and enforce the main recommendations of the Lee Commission. The recommendations were aimed on the one hand at removing certain anxieties—financial and others—from the Services, and, on the other hand, at satisfying Indian opinion that the principles underlying the Reform Schemes would be observed in service administration. He emphasised that the recommendations were a deliberate compromise between the Indian viewpoint and the Service opinion, and in approving them generally, the Imperial Government steadily kept in mind the need for maintaining the balance between two viewpoints.

TWO VIEWPOINTS.

Lord Birkenhead said no useful purpose would be gained by ignoring the fact that there were two viewpoints between which, those responsible for the Government of India, either in India or in England, must steer through a prudent middle course. He proceeded to deal in detail with the recommendations which would be benefiting the Services and which had been accepted. As regards increases in pay and pensions and the grant of passages to officers of non-Asiatic domicile, he estimated the cost for this relief would be £750,000 per year—not inconsiderable allowances. He then dealt with the recommendations designed more particularly to bring the organisation of the Services into accord with the existing Constitution, namely, provincialisation of certain services, control of Central Services by the Government of India instead of by the Secretary of State with certain reservations and the accelerated Indianisation of Civil Service and Police. He said that these measures which in the aggregate filled the opposite side of the scale in a sort of equipoise which determined the conclusions of the Commission and especially Indianisation, were criticised on the ground that it would swamp the Indian Civil Services and impair their efficiency. It was only fair to present Parliament, their immediate predecessors and the Montford Government to remember that if blame was to be implied in the inception of Indianisation he certainly holding his position could never concede it was not of modern origin and was not a product or child of any one of those Governments.

INDIA'S "MAGNA CHARTA".

Lord Birkenhead pointed out that the terms of Section 96 of the Government of India Act only reproduced the provision in India's "Magna Charta" with regard to no native of British India being disabled from holding office under the Crown in India. That had been acclaimed as indefeasible in law and unanswerable in justice for over a century, and this section which was still the governing principle of our relations with India was supplemented in the preamble of Act of 1919 by the express announcement that it declared that the policy of Parliament was to provide an increasing association of Indians in every branch of the Indian administration. Therefore, confronted by the principles and traditions which he was bound to observe he unhesitatingly concluded that it was his duty to support the very delicate compromise reached by the Lee Commission entirely with one exception which need not disturb the generality of his statement.

"NOT A VERY VIOLENT CHANGE."

Lord Birkenhead pointed out that in 1924 the Indian Civil Service had 17 per cent. Indians and Police 111 per cent. He said that though time alone would show increase of Indians in 15 to 25 years to 50 per cent. was not a very violent change and should not prove a too rapid progress in giving effect to the policy of Parliament declared in the preamble to the Government of India Act, but let the House have no delusion. The possibility of maintaining that balance and relying on that balance to provide a competent and reliable Civil Administration for India must always depend upon Britain's contributing the very best young men British schools and Universities could provide. It was equally true, though no comparative statements regarding it were desirable or possible, that the standard of recruitment in India of the Civil Service officers must ensure that the men of best brains and best character and calibre were applied to represent the Indian population His very grave anxiety at present was not connected with movements and tendencies in India, grave and menacing as some of them had been. In attempting to view the matter in its cool perspective he was not very gravely alarmed by them. His greatest anxiety for the moment was that since 1914 the best Civil Service in the world has shown signs of lack of popularity

RESTORING THE BALANCE.

The number of canditdates for the Indian Civil Service had distinctly gravely declined since the war and undoubtedly one explanation was that the war had killed many of those who would have naturally competed, disabled many others and atrophied the spirit of adventure in any others. He had no doubt that the overcrowding of other professions, the comparative security still offered by the Civil Service and the very high spirit of adventure of the British youth would redress the balance and res-

(Continued on next page).

HEBREW UNIVERSITY

INAUGURATED BY LORD BALFOUR

"GREAT EPOCH IN JEWISH HISTORY."

LONDON, April 1.

The Hebrew University was inaugurated to-day by Earl Balfour. There were present 7,000 people in the great amphitheatre which is cut in the Greek style and is built on Mount Scopus and from whose 3,000 feet summit the copper-domed building dominates in the east of the wilderness of Juddea with glimpses into the Jordan, the Dead Sea and mountains of Gilead and Moab and commands in the west a panorama of the Holy City. Fifty leading institutions of learning and academic bodies throughout the world were represented at the inauguration ceremony. Hours before the ceremony the narrow dusty road leading to Scopus was black with vehicles. Jews, old and young, were everywhere visible climbing the slopes. Pedlars had good business, selling "Balfour Chocolate, Cake, and Cigarettes." Only three or five sections of the amphitheatre have, hitherto, been completed. These were built in five weeks by 300 Jews, many of whom were students. Thousands of people were turned away although many had tramped long distances. 400 Colonists walked from Jaffana in procession from the University to the amphitheatre in a most imposing manner.

GREAT EPOCH IN JEWISH HISTORY.

Tremendous ovation was accorded to Lord Balfour on his rising to make his inaugural speech. In the course of his speech he returned his thanks for the ovation and apologised for his inability to speak in Hebrew. He referred to the worldwide composition of the gathering assembled as a mark of the great epoch in Jewish history and a great milestone in the future career of Judaism. He re-called the very spot where Israelites entered the "Promised Land" was visible from where they were sitting and they were on the very hill where the Roman destructors conducted the Siege of Jerusalem which ended in that great chapter of the Jewish people. He asked if there could be a more historic spot for Jewish culture which had been uninterrupted since then but had been scattered.

Lord Balfour proceeded to dilate on Jewish intellectual achievement in various parts of the globe for centuries past. It was a profound mistake to suppose that the Jews, although scattered, had not borne a full share in the progress of the knowledge and growth of civilisation throughout the world. He confidently anticipated that in the future they would be able to give an even more important aid.

CENTRE OF RESEARCH WORK.

The University is built on Mount Scopus, and is designed to be the centre of advanced research work in science and learning for which Palestine offers special facilities. It includes a Microbiological Institute to investigate local infectious diseases and this Institute will form the nucleus of a medical faculty. Another institute will form the nucleus of a chemical faculty. Still another will specialise in Jewish religion, literature, law and language. Teaching will be provided for Arabs.—

AN UNPARALLELED EXPERIMENT.

Lord Balffour said he was convinced it was an unparalleled experiment in adapting the Western form of University to the Eastern site and the use of an Eastern language. It was predestined to inevitable success despite the difficulties which would meet Dr. Waizmann, Sir Herbert Samuel and their successors. He singled out Hebrew as one of the problems they would have to face, and said that Hebrew was a great language because all English-speaking people were brought up on English translation of Hebrew scriptures. That translation was one of their great literary treasures irrespective of their creed and beliefs. He argued from it that the original language must be even superior to the translation. Nevertheless there was a great difference between Isaiah and microbiology. He had been assured that the difficulty of adapting it in the realm of knowledge had been adequately surmounted.

LANGUAGE DIFFICULTY COULD BE OVERCOME.

Earl Balfour believed the language difficulty could be overcome as also the fear that there would be an inadequacy of competent teachers. He quoted in support of his belief that three theories relating to different branches of science and which were attracting worldwide attention were all propounded by the Jews; namely, creative evolution and new psychology, both by friends of his, while the third which was the most original and the most important of all was the theory of relativity by Einstein. He recalled past co-operation between Jews and Arabs and eloquently appealed to the same spirit now and for Arab support for the university. He said while he could not hope that the Arab-Jewish differences would not be lasting the fate of the university should not be affected. After paying a tribute to the progressive policy decided upon by the university leaders and announcing his confidence in the success of the venture, he declared the university open.

The ceremony opened with the British National Anthem, after which the Jewish choir entertained the gathering with beautiful singing. The amphitheatre presented a remarkable spectacle of tier upon tier of closely packed humanity. After the opening speech by Weizmann Sir Herbert Samuel conveyed the British Government's good wishes and read a telegram from the Foreign Secretary hoping the project would be successful in spreading culture and enlightenment in the historic soil of Palestine. The proceedings terminated with the recital of a poem by the Hebrew poet Bralik, after which the Chief Rabbi Hertz gave his blessings to the university. It is estimated that 14,000 were present around the amphitheatre of whom 10,000 witnessed the ceremony.—Reuter.

KURDISH REVOLT.

COURT MARTIAL SENTENCES.

SUMMARY EXECUTION BILL.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.

After a heated debate the Assembly adopted by 121 votes to 26 a Bill authorising the summary execution of the Court Material's death sentences in the insurrectionary zone.—Reuter.

TURKISH TROOPS RETAKE ERGANA.

REBEL RESISTANCE WEAKENS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 1.

It is reported that Turkish troops have retaken Ergana, Official communique claims that rebel resistance is unexpectedly weakening.—Reuter.

REHASH OF OLD EVENTS.

MOSUL BELONGS TO LEAGUE.

LONDON, Apl. 2.

In connection with the newspaper report that Turkey offered to award Great Britain prime economic concessions in Mosul and Anatolia in exchange for the cession of Mosul, the "Manchester Guardian" says this is merely a rehash of events many weeks old. The British Foreign Office pointed out to the Turkish Minister in London that Mosul was not ours to give away, but it was in possession of Iraq and was ultimately in charge of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

COMPANY MEETINGS IN LONDON.

MERCANTILE BANK.

LONDON, Apl. 1.

At the annual meeting of the Mercantile Bank of India, the chairman after reviewing the situation at home and in India said that the Bank's prospect for the current year seemed encouraging and he thought they would be justified in looking forward to a real revival of trade, sooner or later. Meantime, the position of the Bank left nothing to be desired.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.

At the annual meeting of the National Bank of India, the chairman stated that the total liquid assets amounted to £25,573,940 sterling as against the deposits amounting to £32,548,162 sterling, indicating a most satisfactory position. The directors would be glad to see the funds more fully employed when conditions permitted in financing trade.

BURMA RUBBER ESTATES.

The Burma Rubber Estates formed with a capital of £250,000 sterling are shortly issuing 165,000 shares of pound sterling each.

TEA DIVIDENDS.

The following dividends have been declared by the tea estates:

Kardapolla Tea 40 p. c.
Craig Tea estates 9 p. c.
Craighead Tea 30 p. c.—Reuter's Special.

AEROPLANES IN AFGHANISTAN.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, April 1.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Chamberlain, replying to Mr. J. S. Wardlaw Milne said that as far as His Majesty's Government was aware the Government of Afghanistan possessed about 12 aeroplanes of various types with a personnel required to fly and maintain them the majority of the latter being Russians.—Reuter

INTERNATIONAL GEOGRAPHICAL CONGRESS.

21 COUNTRIES PARTICIPATE.

CAIRO, Apl. 2.

The International Geographical Congress opened here, yesterday. King Fuad was among those present. Four hundred delegates attended, representing 21 countries excluding Soviet Russia. Great Britain has a score of representatives, including Sir Francis Younghusband and Lieut. Colonel Gultz of the Survey of India.—Reuter.

AFTER 4 YEARS.

R 33 LEAVES CARDINGTON.

LONDON. Apl. 2.

Airship R 33 flew from Cardington, where the airship has been locked fr the last four years, to Pulham aerodrome this morning. R. 33 will undergo special tests at Pulham with the object of perfecting the type of airship adaptable for a regular air service to the Dominions.—Reuter.

REARRESTED.

FATE OF POLISH PRIEST.

MOSCOW, Apl. 2.

The Polish priest, Ussas, who was to have been exchanged has been re-arrested.

A Rosta Agency despatch says that the Foreign Commissariat has handed a note to the Polish mission declaring that the exequator of the Polish consul at Minsk has been annulled and hoping that he would be recalled immediately for harbouring Ussas for two days.—Reuter.

U. P. GOVERNOR CERTIFIES.

SWARAJIST'S AMENDMENT DEFEATED.

OUDH COURTS BILL.

LUCKNOW, April 2.

There was an excited debate in the U. P. Legislative Council to-day, when the Oudh Courts Bill was returned for reconsideration with a recommendation from His Excellency the Governor that the last proviso to clause V of the Bill be omitted. The proviso to which the Governor took objection ran as follows: "Provided that the number of Indian judges appointed to the Chief Court shall at no time be less than three-fifths of the total number of judges constituting the said court." An amendment for deleting this proviso was put before the Council from the Chair.

SWARAJIST AMENDMENT.

A Swarajist members moved an amendment that the following be substituted for the existing proviso in clause V, "Provided also that not less than three-fifths of the total number of judges constituting the Chief Court shall always be persons who have resided in India for a period of at least thirty years." The Swarajists member made it clear that the proviso suggested by them was in the same spirit as the existing proviso, but they desired to substitute one set of phrases for another just to eliminate racial prescription in order to enable the Governor to give his assent to the Bill without any hesitation. They further maintained that it was solely by way of qualification that they had laid down this prescription which had nothing to do with the racial question. Negation of the Queen's Proclamation was common practice with the Government of India. The entire British administration was marked by racial arrogance. In every field of life, whether in courts or jails, whether in hospitals or on railway stations, racial differences were made and tolerated by Government. Racial prescriptions existed in the Criminal Procedure Code and in regulations regarding recruitment to police, to the Bengal pilot service, to the Royal Artillery and the Air Force. The Queen's proclamation was intended to secure and safeguard the rights of Indians and not of aliens in India.

CONSTITUTIONAL PRINCIPLE.

The Hon. Mr. S. P. O Donnel, Finance Member, replying, appealed to the Council to deal with the question in the light of reason. He repudiated the suggestion that the amendment recommended by the Governor was designed to defeat the just claims of Indians. Personally, he admitted and he had always admitted that there had been just ground for complaint in the past regarding the policy pursued in regard to the Services. He had more than once said that, in his opinion, a great mistake had been committed and that the recognition accorded to the claims of Indians was tardy and inadequate. It was, however, fairly plain that at any rate during the past five years, a good deal had been done to remedy that mistake. A big step was taken in 1920 and a bigger advance was about to be made now. In any case the amendment recommended by the Governor was not to defeat the claims of Indians for it was certain that even without the proviso as a general rule, three judges would be Indians. The Bill had been returned for reconsideration solely on the question of constitutional principle. Concluding, the Finance Member requested the Council to reject the Swarajist amendment which was purely of a verbal character.

GOVT. AMENDMENT CARRIED.

The amendment recommended by the Governor deleting the last proviso to clause V of the Oudh Chief Court Bill was carried by 51 votes to 33. The Swarajist amendment was negatived by 50 votes to 36.—A. P.

REJECTED DEMANDS RESTORED.

VICEROY AND BUDGET GRANTS.

DELHI, April 1.

The following Gazette of India extraordinary is issued, dated Delhi 1st April, Finance Department.—Declaration by the Governor-General-in-Council under Section 67A (7) of the Government of India, regarding certain demands refused by the Legislative Assembly, which are essential to the discharge of his responsibilities:

Railways capital: Open line works: Rs. 10,00,000.

Customs: Cotton excise establishment: Rs. 77,000.

Executive Council tour expenses of members of Council Rs. 62,000.

The following resolution is also published: Statements relating to the revised estimates for 1924-25 and Budget estimates for 1924-25, which were presented to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, on 20th and 28th February 1925, have now been revised with reference to the changes made by the Legislative Assembly when the voting demands for grants restoration by the Governor-General-in-Council of certain demands refused by the Assembly and the decision to remit in part the contributions of certain provinces in accordance with the resolutions passed by the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, on 21st and 23rd March 1925, respectively. Certain alterations not affecting revenue and expenditure have also been made in the estimates in the light of more recent information. The revised estimates are now published for general information.

The following reductions were made by the Legislative Assembly in the course of voting demands, expenditure charged to the revenue. (1) Railway Board Rs. 781,000, (4) Working Expenses Administration Rs. 39,001,000, (5) Working Expenses operation and maintanance, Rs. 3,500,000 (16) Customs Rs. 77,000, (17) Taxes on income Rs. 100, (18) Salt Rs. 100, (19) Opium Rs. 100, (20) Stamps Rs. 1,700,000 (28) the Executive Council Rs. 62,000.

Expenditure charged to capital: (8) Railways: Open Line Works Rs. 2,000,000. Of these the Governor-General-in-Council has, under Section 67-A (7) of the Government of India, decided to restore reductions under demands numbers 16 and 28 and also Rs. 1,000,000 out of the reduction of Rs. 2,000,000 under demand No. 8. For the rest it is considered that an allowance should be made for supplementary grants in respect of the reductions under demands Nos. 1, 4, 5, 8 and 20 as follows:—

Expenditure charged to revenue (1) Railway Board, Rs. 40,000, (4) Working Expenses Administration Rs. 39,00,000, (5) Working expenses operation and maintenance Rs. 35,00,000, (20) Stamps. Rs. 17,00,000. Expenditure charged to capital: (8) Railways Open Line Works Rs. 10,00,000 The net result of these changes is that the total revenue and expenditure charged to revenue for the year 1925-26 are not estimated at Rs. 1,30,67,100 and 1,30,43,83,600 respectively leaving a surplus of Rs. 24,13,500.

(Sd.) A. C. McWatters, Secretary to Government of India.—A.P.

HONOURABLE COOPERATION.

POSSIBLE ANY DAY

GANDHIJI AND DESHBANDHU'S MANIFESTO.

In reply to a telegram sent by the "Englishman" asking him for his views regarding Mr. C. R. Das's manifesto, Mr Gandhi telegraphs from Sabarmati (Ahmedabad): "Without consultation with Deshbandhu Das and understanding the implications, I hesitate to make any statement, but generally I can safely say that co-operation with all parties any day is possible on honourable terms.—A. P.

MONEY IN LIEU OF YARN.

PRACTICE ILLEGAL.

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

Writing in to-day's "Young India" on the practice of Congress organisations to accept money in lieu of yarn for membership. Mr. Gandhi says:—

"As a member myself and as an editor I have no hesitation in saying that the practice is illegal. Whether it is so in fact or not only the Working Committee can decide. I have no desire as President to give rulings in such matters, but as a common-sense man writing for common-sense people I remind Congressmen that the idea of importing money payment as alternative was discussed and rejected."

In another note Mr. Gandhi announces his intention to attend the Bengal Provincial Conference to be held at Faridpur on 2nd May and asks those who want him to visit other parts of Bengal to place themselves in communication with Dr. P. C Roy.

VYKOM SATYAGRAHA.

Writing on the correspondence between the Commissioner of Police, Travancore, and himself Mr. Gandhi says: The correspondence shows unmistakably that the Travancore Government favour reform and that they are also pledged to carry it out at the earliest opportunity. The Satyagrahis must fulfil the letter of the agreement by not over-stepping the boundary line until a settlement is reached.—A. P.

FRUSTRATE OBJECT OF SEPARATION.

SCHOOL BOARDS AND MUNICIPALITES.

AHMEDABAD, April 2.

Addressing the first meeting of the School Board of the Ahmedabad Municipality that has been recently constituted according to the new Primary Education Act, Mr. Vallabhai Patel, President of the Municipality, said that the Municipality had tought with Government and got certain educational matters settled and that they too should follow the example of the Municipality and get other matters relating to education duly settled. They should frustrate the object underlying the Act of separating School Boards from Municipalities.—A. P.

WANTED A HINDU.

DIWAN OF TRAVANCORE.

MADRAS, April 1.

At a public meeting of the Hindu residents of Trivandrum a resolution was passed protesting against the rumoured appointment of Mr. Watts as Dewan of Travancore since the Hindu religious institutions as well as other departments of the State were under the administration of the Dewan and the appointment of a non-Hindu would not be practicable so long as the religious institutions were under the control of Government.—A. P.

DECAY OF INDIAN ART.

GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

BOMBAY AND "PRIX DE DELHI."

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall about the Prize of Delhi Scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art, Mr. S. R. Bomanji presiding. There was a very large audience present.

ART AND VESTED INTERESTS.

Mr. Bomanji said:—We have met to-day to acquaint our people here in regard to Government measures taken apparently for the encouragement of Indian art, a subject which we must admit has not been accorded the attention its great importance possesses. Every nation in the world guards its art treasures most jealously with a view to safeguard its artistic future. In India we find that our best treasures are removed to foreign countries and are the pride of museums in foreign lands. It is needless for me to say that a nation's civilization and culture are embodied in its past and present. The greatest art critics in the world admit that India is rich in its ancient art heritage, and perhaps richer still in its future artistic potentialities. It is this future, the future which is ensured by the past traditions and present instincts and impulses that is being attacked in a most insidious manner by vested interests who have contrived to ensnare within its deadening grip the future advancement of Indian art, all in the name of the encouragement of Indian artistic talent. I do not blame the Government of India altogether, but where they have gone wrong is to deliver themselves body and soul to the tender mercies of the builder of English country villas, who has risen to be the greatest architect of Delhi in this country. I do not pretend to understand the subtle artistic merits of what is generally called New Delhi, but I do not know that the spirit of the ancient capital found in the surviving monuments of Delhi has not been the spirit one could discover in the new and unintelligible structures, and we further know that Sir Edwin Lutyens has failed most lamentably in finding any scope for Indian talent when he had the unsurpassed opportunity which practically gave him a blank cheque for crores in the works under construction at Delhi, and of all the people this man has now been asked to submit a scheme for the encouragement of Indian art, a subject on which his qualifications are as yet an unknown quantity. It is an irony too bitter for words and an insult too glaring and obvious to be tolerated by a self-respecting nation.

I will not detain you any further as I believe the speakers who follow me will do ample justice to the other aspects of the subject, but I must say that if the Government of India wish to retrieve their reputation in a domain of Indian activities, where there are no Imperial interests to guard as we are always reminded there are in military and civil services and vested foreign trade interests, here is a sane and safe proposal sketched and submitted in the Indian Scheme known as the Prix de Delhi; or is the Government of India again going to make art also a vested interests?

Mr. M. R. Jayakar moved the first resolution:—This meeting calls attention of the Government of Bombay and the Government of India to the claims of the Indian artists suggested in the scheme for the encouragement of Indian art known as the *Prix de Delhi*. This meeting condemns any action or attempt on the part of the Government of India, or the Chief Architect, or Engineer, of New Delhi to deprive Indian artists on this side of their legitimate claims in the scheme and calls attention of the Government of Bombay to the necessity of taking prompt measures for ensuring the claims of the Indian artists. This meeting calls attention of the India Society in London to the necessity of prompt measures for the scheme proposed at the Conference on Indian art organised by the Society of Wembley.

DECAY OF INDIAN ART.

Mr. Jayakar said first of all it was necessary to tell them what the Prix de Delhi Scheme meant. It was a scheme under which Indian artists would be taught at a central institute at Delhi and they would be given training under competent directors to develop their natural talent.

It was in 1920 that a Military officer, Lt. F. M. de la Cose, who had come to India, wrote to the Secretary of State for India through the India Society on the gradual decay of Indian art, which was taking place in this country under the very nose of this shopkeepers' Government. The British Government were very loath to forsake their traditions as shopkeepers and that officer wrote that under their august and benign rule the decay of Indian art was taking place day by day. That gentleman also wrote that Indian artists were giving up their old art traditions and were copying Western models and methods. India Office which was composed of defunct people was then moved to take action and it wrote to the Government of Bombay, and Bombay was fortunate in possessing an enthusiastic officer,—not the kind of professors and principals who acted as Police spies and watched the politics of their students and generally did the work of keeping law and order and doing the work of the Home Department. This principal of the Art School, Capt. Gladstone Solomon, submitted a scheme to the Government of India called the Prix de Delhi in which he asked the Government to set apart a villa in the new Delhi for

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR EXCHANGE PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

this interest charge and not the merchant, because the merchant knows how to allow for all such charges in the price he offers for produce. When the position led to bitter complaints from the commercial community, they were put off with talk of high Bank Rates in the busy season being of frequent occurrence, and there being, therefore, nothing surprising in what had happened. The authorities tried to also appease public opinion by promising a reconsideration of the regulations for the issue of Emergency Currency. However this argument that the stringency being felt in the last two years is of the same nature as the stringency felt in pre-war days is altogether misleading. It once more shows a want of grasp of the real facts of the situation on the part of the Currency authorities, as I hope to demonstrate later on.

It will suffice for the moment to point out that the additional supplies of currency provided during this period—August 1923 to September 1924—did not mean any change in the policy of forcing up Exchange by depleting the supplies of Currency. It only indicates that the men behind the scenes had learned wisdom from the happenings of 1920, and wanted to carry through their programme in such a way that it might pass unnoticed by the lay public. Therefore, we continually find great emphasis placed on this monetary stringency being seasonal (which it really was not) and on the great solicitude Government always had for relieving it in the interests of trade and industry.

A Magnanimous Gesture!

Those who have closely followed these articles will remember the example of the water that my powerful neighbour had shut off from my land. He had as we know

1. built a weir to prevent the flow of water to my land
2. had started secret pumping operations to take away what little water there already was on my land.

He found that the rapid drying up of my crops was creating a scandal in the neighbourhood. He then comes forward with a magnanimous gesture. He still declines to take down the weir and allow the water to flow freely to my land. Instead he gets his men to pump water into my land to save my crop. He allows only as much water as will just keep my crops alive, and he means all the time to pump it out again as soon as things had quietened down.

The Currency authorities did something exactly similar. They would not take down the currency weir and permit supplies to flow in in a natural manner. Instead of it they started pumping in some supplies but only the barest minimum, and they coolly proposed to pump it out again at a convenient moment and once more start the pushing up of Exchange, on the lines of Jevons methods already described. This pumping out on the lines of Jevon's method No. 1—i.e. Reverse Bills sold to the Secretary of State—was foreshadowed in the speech of the Finance Member in introducing the Budget for 1924-25 on the 29th February 1924. In para 60 of that speech he says—

"During the summer we drew £5.85 million from the Paper Currency Reserve against payment into the Reserve in India. On the other hand, in order to take advantage of the more attractive rates at which Sterling has been obtainable during the winter months, and at the same time, to do something to mitigate stringency in the money market, we have remitted no less than 12 crores to London against issues of Paper Currency in India. We shall start the year 1924-25 with £14 millions in sterling securities in the Paper Currency Reserves, all of which we can if necessary apply towards meeting our sterling outgoings. But if conditions are at all similar in the winter of 1924-25 to those which prevailed this year we may have to replace some of the amounts so applied during the summer in order to meet the requirements of the Indian Money Market in the winter. We have, therefore, assumed a net draft on these Sterling Reserves of £10 million."

The above translated in terms of the flow of canal water means that

1. £5.85 million was pumped out
2. £12 million had then to be pumped in again
3. The above £12 million with the £2 million already there in exchange for gold that had been sold made a total £14 million available for fresh pumping operations.
4. If any of this £14 million is pumped out and this dries up the money market too much, some pumping in might be again necessary
5. As a tentative programme it was proposed to pump out £10 million in the summer (of 1924).

If our Legislators had a close grasp of the problems of Currency this para would have roused them to far stronger action than any increase or reduction of the Salt tax, because this constant manipulation of Currency—this constant pumping out and pumping in of supplies at the sweet will of the authorities—deprives the masses of more than ten times the additional tax they might have to pay on salt, by raising of the Exchange, and the depreciation of the values of all produce that it entails.

Will Legislators Act?

It is true that many of our legislators are not experts in Currency matters, but most of them have a good knowledge of problems of cultivation. I would, therefore, put it this way to them. Would they agree to some powerful neighbour continually interfering with the supplies of water to their fields at his own sweet will and pleasure? Would they agree to leave the fate of their crops to the mercy of such a neighbour? Would they not put up the strongest possible fight for the free and unfettered flow of the water to which they were entitled? It is really this problem in a nut-shell that they have to consider. The water viz. the Gold is there in the shape of surplus proceeds of our exports. This water did flow unfettered into the money markets of India before the wrong headed legislation of 1920. The authorities then put up that weir in the shape of the 2sh. ratio and thus forcibly diverted the flow of all this money from the money markets of India into barren hoards. Let our legislators consider how a cultivator would feel in a parallel case and then let them say whether they should tolerate such a state of things any longer.

I shall stop here for the present, and will take up the 5th and last stage in my next article.

(To be continued).

THE LEE LOOT.

(Continued from previous page.)

tore the numbers of candidates; but at present the number was insufficient, and failing an improvement our problem might be not to discuss whether there should be 50 per cent. suitable Indians but to ensure that there were 50 per cent. suitable candidates from Britain. He had taken such steps as he could ably assisted by many Englishmen with special and distinguished knowledge of India who had been good enough to visit the Universities on his invitation. He had visited some Universities and contemplated further visits and was not without encouragement from meeting students and tutors that 12 months hence if he was still in the same position he would be able to give the House better reassurances upon the point so vital to the future of India.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND REORGANISATION.

Lord Birkenhead then proceeded to deal with the two measures accepted in principle by Government. Firstly, dealing with the reorganisation of Medical Services with a view to separating the Civil from Military Services, he said that detailed proposals of the Government of India on the subject were expected shortly. Secondly, he referred to the Constitution of the Public Services Commission regarding which he had been closely discussing with the Viceroy for weeks, and said that a conclusion had not yet been reached. Difficulties were enormous. Firstly, they had to determine whether such a body should be subordinate to the Government of India or independent of them in its decisions, and, secondly, they must decide whether it should be allowed to invade some of the functions of the Secretary of State. Lord Birkenhead hoped he was most unlikely to allow any question of dignity of his office to collide with public interest, but he was bound most carefully to safeguard the Civil Servant's right of appeal to the Secretary of State.

TRIBUTE TO LEE COMMISSION.

Lord Birkenhead concluded his speech by paying a warm tribute to the devoted labours of the Lee Commission, and said that he and other members of Government felt some doubt with regard to some elements in the Report, but as they agreed with the Report generally, they decided to accept it as a whole, believing that when its perspective was examined it would be found that the Commission had discharged its task adequately, competently and sympathetically.

Lord Olivier welcomed Lord Birkenhead's action in inducing Lord Meston and others to go the Universities to recruit for the Indian Civil Service.

ASSURANCE TO UNDERGRADUATES.

Lord Chelmsford said he had been residing in Oxford and learned the difficulties of Undergraduates with regard to the Indian Civil Service, namely, a feeling that there was a certain insecurity of tenure. He was of opinion that as far as they could see every candidate for the Civil Service at present could be assured that he could safely enter the Service and be sure of a life service in India."—Reuter.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

LORDS PASS SECOND READING.

LONDON, April 1.

The House of Lords passed second reading of Indian Civil Service Bill which was then referred to the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs.—Reuter.

GOVT. OF INDIA ACT.

TEXT OF AMENDING BILL.

LONDON, April 1.

The text is issued of a Bill amending the provisions of the Government of India Act by exempting the proposals of expenditure upon certain salaries, pensions and other payments from submission to the Indian legislatures and enabling the Rules made under the said Act relating to Civil Services of the Crown in India to be dispensed with or relaxed in certain cases. The Bill provides for the amendment of sections 67A and 72D of the Act as from 31st March 1924.

The following paragraphs will be substituted for paragraphs 3 and 4 of subsection 3 of section 67A:—

Third paragraph: Salaries and pensions payable to or to dependents of (a) persons appointed by or, with the approval of, His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council (b) the Chief Commissioners and Judicial Commissioners and (c) persons appointed before 1st April 1924 by the Governor-General in Council or by the Local Government to Services or Posts classified by Rules under this Act, as Superior Services or Posts.

The fourth paragraph: Sums payable to any person who is, or has been, in the Civil Service of the Crown in India under any Order of the Secretary of State-in-Council, the Governor-General in Council or the Governor made upon an appeal to him in pursuance of the Rules made under the Act.

The following paragraphs will be substituted for paragraphs four and five of subsection 3 of section 72D:—

Fourth paragraph:—Salaries and pensions payable to or dependents of (a) persons appointed by or with the approval of His Majesty or by the Secretary of State in Council (b) Judges of the High Court of the Province (c) the Advocate-General (d) persons appointed before 1st April 1921 etc., as above.

The fifth paragraph:—Sums payable to any person who etc., as above.

The following provision will be added at the end of sub-section 3 of each of the sections 67A and 72D:—

"For purposes of this sub-section, the expression "salaries and pensions" includes remuneration, allowances, gratuities, any contributions, whether by way of interest or otherwise, from the revenues of India to any provident fund or family pension fund, and any other payments or emoluments payable to or on account of the person in respect of his office".

The following sub-section will be inserted at the end of section 96B of the Act:—

"No rules or other provisions made or confirmed under this section shall be construed to limit or abridge the power of the Secretary of State in Council to deal with the case of any person in the Civil Service of the Crown in India in such manner as may appear to him just and equitable and any rules made by the Secretary of State in Council under sub-section two of this section delegating the power of making Rules may provide for dispensing with, or relaxing, the requirements of such Rules to such an extent and such a manner as may be prescribed, provided that where any such Rule or provision is applicable in case of any person the case shall not be dealt with in any manner less favourable to him than that provided by the Rule or Provision.".—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S STATEMENT.

CALCUTTA PRESS COMMENT.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Commenting on Lord Birkenhead's statement in the House of Lords, the "Englishman" says that Lord Birkenhead has clearly suggested to Mr. Das not only the means whereby he can help to secure the release at a comparatively early date of those at present detained, but also the repeal of repressive legislation. Lord Birkenhead has indeed made more than a gesture; he has given a promise. He has openly invited the help of Mr. Das in the making of the future India.

"STATESMAN."

The "Statesman" thinks that Lord Birkenhead in his speech has made a prompt and notable response to Mr. Das's pronouncement. Let Mr. Das but go forward unfalteringly on the new path, says the paper and in Lord Birkenhead's words, a new era will have begun. The Secretary of State has made a great and statesmanlike pronouncement and has pledged the British Government in that case to do its share in bringing about that honourable partnership which the Swarajist leader seeks.

"AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA."

Under the caption "Watch for the Silver Lining", the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" writes that if Lord Birkenhead and the British cabinet so please, we may observe the silver lining and thank our good stars that we had not to work for it. But the political history of mankind records of no such instance of easy gain.—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

A series of fires within the last week in various parts of Gujerat suspected in some quarters to be the work of some band of miscreants has been responsible for damages to the extent of two to three lakhs of rupees. At Itola a ginning factory was burnt down while in Baroda there were fires in five differentt places on three successive days.

The Madras Government have issued orders regarding bifurcation of the Kistna District and directing that with effect from 15th April 1925 two new districts called the Kistna and West Godaveri Districts shall be constituted. From the same date the present Kistna District will be located temporarily at Masulipatam.

According to a statement of the Health Officer of the Calcutta Corporation the worst stage of the smallpox epidemic in Calcutta is over. In the city proper there has been a decided improvement during the last week but unfortunately the epidemic in added areas is still very bad.

The Economic Enquiry Committee will arrive in Allahabad on 6th April and will examine witnesses at Mayo Hall the same evening and on the two succeeding days.

Pandit Sant Ram, Secretary, the Jat-Pat-Torak Mandal, writes:—All lovers of social reform will be glad to know that an Inter-Provincial Marriage Bureau has been opened at Lahore under the auspices of the Jat-Pat-Torak Mandal, a society to abolish the present castes by birth, with a view to organise the Hindus of all the provinces by bringing them into a closer contact. Young men and young women desirous of intercaste marriage, are requested to get their names registered in the Bureau.

The Maharajah of Dharampur shot another tiger and one panther on Wednesday night in Avdha forest ten miles from Dharampur. This is His Highness's eleventh panther and second tiger within the last five months. His Highness has thus given great relief to the poor ryots who were losing scores of cattle daily.

Brahmanand Bharatee wires from Benares under date April 1 that the 4th session of the All-India Sadhu Mahamandal will be held there on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of April; H. H. Shankaracharya of Shardapith, will preside. Thousands of sadhoos from all parts of India have already allowed.

The Western Sub-divisional Magistrate fined on Thursday Mr. A. B. Cook, Director of W. and A. Bates Ltd., Rs. 700 with option of two months rigorous imprisonment for rash and negligent driving resulting in grievous hurt to Mrs. Honson in collision in Victoria avenue.

ABANDON ENQUIRY.

EX-MINISTER'S ADVICE TO TAXATION COMMITTEE.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Sir P. C. Mitter was examined by the Taxation Enquiry Committee to-day as the representative of the British Indian Association. Sir Provas advocated the stimulation of the productive capacity of the people and expressed the opinion that the present time was perhaps the most unsuitable for fresh taxation or even change of methods of taxation. The method of enquiry by an all-India Committee without provincial enquiries did not seem to be suitable. He advised the Committee that they should ask the Government of India to allow them to adjourn their sittings after preliminary evidence from all provinces had been collected and to suggest the appointment of a Provincial Committee to examine the question of taxation and economic conditions of the people and after such reports had been received to proceed with their work at a later date. Sir Provas believed that the Meston Award was one of the main reasons for the present political situation. He averred that the abolition of Permanent Settlement would revolutionise the social, political and economic structure of Bengal and would mean acute economic distress to the poor middle-class of Bengal. Witness was opposed to Death Duties specially in a province like Bengal. He maintained that no income-tax on agricultural income should be levied on Zemindars, because of the promise in the Permanent Settlement Contract.

The President: "If we are to accept the suggestion to abandon our enquiry we should be rather endangering our jobs." (Laughter.)

Witness: "May I say that your job is so difficult and your time is so limited for the examination of the question that it is not fair to you or to the country to undertake an enquiry into taxation without a study of the economic conditions."—A. P.

LATE LORD RAWLINSON.

REMAINS REACH BOMBAY.

The remains of H. E. the late Lord Rawlinson of Trent, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief in India was brought from Delhi by a special train to Bombay on Thursday at 8 a.m. at the Mole siding at Ballard Pier to convey to England per the Hospital Transport "Assaye". The body was received by a Guard-of-Honour consisting of three officers, the regimental colour and 100 men of the Yorkshire Regiment with their band. The route leading from the platform to the ship was lined by the 7th and 9th heavy batteries, Royal Artillery, one company of the West Yorkshire Regiment, one company of the 4th Bombay Grenadiers and one company of the 1/5th Mahratta Light Infantry. The coffin was received with the general salute and was carried to the strains of the Dead March from the train to the ship. Among those present were also H. E. the Governor of Bombay who had specially come from Mahabaleshwar, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna. As the H. T. "Assaye" left her moorings, a general salute of 17 guns was fired at an interval of a minute.

BODY REACHES MALTA ON 17TH.

TO BE SENT TO ENGLAND BY BATTLESHIP.

MALTA, April 1.

The body of Lord Rawlinson is expected here about 17th April. In accordance with the wish of Lord Reading and the India Office, his body will be sent to England from here on board the battleship "Emperor of India."—Reuter.

LADY RAWLINSON'S MESSAGE.

DELHI, April 2.

Lady Rawlinson has issued the following message to the Press:—

Delhi, 2nd April.

Dear Sir,

As I am leaving for England to-night may I ask you to give this message of thanks to all those, who have sent me in overwhelming numbers of letters and telegrams expressing their love and admiration for my beloved husband and sympathy with me.

MEREDITH RAWLINSON.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, April 2.

Jutes opened practically unchanged with hardly any fluctuations in speculative shares owing to lack of buying support. The same conditions existed with regard to heavier priced stocks. Closing rates, however, were distinctly easier. In Coals, with demand almost non-existent, prices denoted further weakness. Teas and Miscellaneous remain a dull market with no interesting features. Government securities were firm, Following were closing quotations: Government securities 3 per cent. Government paper 57/15; 3½ per cent Government Paper 67/12; 5 per cent bonds 1939 98/2; 5 per cent war loan 1929 96/3; 5 per cent loan 1945-55 99/2; 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 104/12; 6 per cent bonds 1926 101; 6 per cent bonds 1930 103/6. Banks: Imperial Bank fully paid 1393 conty 353/8; Railways Arrakan Light Railway 61. Cottons: Agra United 1/5. Jutes: Auckland 301; Clive 46/14; Howrah 45/15. Hukumchand ordy 9/10; Kamachatty 585; Lansdown ordy 355; Lansdown pref 111; National 32; Presidency 7/14; Reliance 63; Coals: Equitable 11/2; Lakurka 18. Satpukurla and Asansol 2/8; Bengal Potteries 2/6; Marshall and Co. 2/14; Midnapore Zemindari 110; Anglo-Oriental Navigation 17/8. Tea Companies Rotema 17/4 ex-div.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen-sixteenths pence and demand bills one shilling five and twenty-seven thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

TRIBUTE TO MR. SUBASH BOSE.

REVIEW OF CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S WORK.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

Reviewing the work of the Corporation during the last year the Deputy Mayor, Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy, paid a tribute to Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation, and said:—

"We had an officer appointed as our Chief Executive Officer after a considerable delay, an officer in whom we had absolute and perfect confidence, whom we recognised as one of the most capable men and in whose hands we could entrust the administration of the Corporation. He has been wantonly and most cruelly torn away from the Corporation to which he had given so much of his time and energy. (Cries of shame, shame.) All of us who know him, and we came not only in daily but hourly contact with him can testify most sincerely and honestly that he had devoted himself heart and soul to the services of the city of which he has been made the Chief Executive Officer and each one of us can answer with his own liberty for the uprightness and absolute honesty of the man who has been taken away from us. (Hear, hear.) It was the will, however, of the Government that we should not be permitted to carry on the work which he had planned for us. It was their will that although we had come with hopes and with a programme entirely foreign to the spirit of the old Corporation, we should be deprived of the officer whom we had selected to fulfil our programme. We are fortunate indeed in availing ourselves of the services of our Deputy Executive Officer who has been in the service of the Corporation for a long time and to whom the work of the Corporation was in no way new, but I do wish to sound here the sense of complete loss which we feel in the absence of our Chief Executive Officer and it is our earnest and sincerest hope that he will come back to us in the near future to the honour and glory of this Corporation." Concluding, the Deputy Mayor congratulated the members of the Corporation who had worked with such single-heartedness of purpose last year as to make the Corporation almost their second home, if not their second office.—A. P.

TARKESHWAR COMPROMISE SUIT.

SESSIONS JUDGE'S ORDER.

CALCUTTA, April 1.

The District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly passed orders to-day directing that Tarakeshwar compromise suit should proceed. A civil suit was originally instituted in last July by Dharanidhar Sinha Roy and six others with the object of removing Satischandra Giri, Mohunt from the gadi of Tarakeshwar. The deed of compromise was filed on 22nd September and the present issue evolved out of the objections raised by three members of the Bangiya Brahmin Sabha. The Judge remarked that the suit was instituted not solely for the removal of the defendant: had it been so, his admitted abdication would determine the suit. There were other reliefs claimed for and the principal relief was the settling of a scheme of administration of trust properties and management of religious ceremonies. On reading the deed of compromise it appeared to him that these points had not been touched or dealt with insufficiently and in some cases improperly. The Judge agreed with the principal objections of the added plaintiffs that by the alleged compromise the whole of the affairs of the religious institution had been secularised; not only had the management of secular affairs been left to an undesirable body of outsiders, but these persons had also been given a large and important hand in the management of the internal affairs of the religious institution. In so far as the defendant Mohunt consented to these arrangements his acts as Mohunt were *ultra vires* and illegal and the compromise entered into was not lawful.—A. P.

Official and Personal.

The Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Major H. G. Vaux, Military Secretary, and Captain J. B. Robinson, Aide-de-Camp left Mahableshwar for Bombay on Wednesday.

His Excellency he Governor of Burma, Sir Harcourt Butler, who is proceeding to England on four months' leave, will leave Rangoon at 11-15 a.m. tomorrow and will sail on the s.s. "Ellenga".

It is understood that Mr. H. C. Khoo, M. L. C., the whip of the Nationalist party has been appointed Council Secretary, Burma.

The appointment of Mr. Giacomo Zino-Meli as Consul for Sweden at Bombay is provisionally recognised.

Lieut.-Colonel W. M. Houston, M. B., B. Ch., D. P. H. (Dub.), D.T.M., (Liverpool), I. M. S., is appointed a member of the Bombay Medical Council, vice Lieut.-Colonel I. Davenport Jones, M. D. (Lond.), M. R. C. S. (End.), I. M. S., resigned.

Mr. Ralph MacMurray is appointed a member of the Bombay Smoke Nuisances Commission vice Mr. E. F. Elton.

The resignation by Mr. Phirozeshah Bomanji Petit, of the office of Delegat of th Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay has been accepted.

DECAY OF INDIAN ART.

(Continued from page 7.)

the mural decorative paintings of the Bombay School of Art, and he told the Government that plenty of money was sure to be forthcoming from the rich city of Bombay and that Government might be able to make some profit out of the scheme—that sop was thrown out to them if they were not stirred by the artistic merits of the scheme. That was done in 1920 and the appeal found a supporter in the late Governor of Bombay. It was curious that both Lord Curzon and the late Governor who were very unpopular as rulers had done something for this country in the artistic sphere. A resolution was also moved in the State Council by Mr. Haroon Jaffer of all men in 1925. Mr. N. M. Joshi asked questions in the Assembly a few days ago and it then came out that the Government of India were considering a secret scheme submitted to them by Sir Edwin Lutyens who, of all persons, was most unfitted for drawing up such a scheme. In that scheme Indian talent would only play a secondary part and Indians wanted better credentials than those possessed by Sir Edwin Lutyens before accepting a scheme coming from those quarters, considering their past attitude towards Indian art. The speaker then spoke of the ignorance of Government generally in such matters and referred to his own efforts in the cause of free-hand drawing in the last session of the Legislative Council. India was justly famous for its beautiful pattern drawing and people came from far to see its drawings, but the Minister for Education had abolished it not on the advice of an expert but on the advice of the D. P. I. Concluding, he asked them to send their emphatic protest to Government in order to remind them of their duty in this matter.

LIBEL ON INDIAN ART.

Mr. K. H. Vakil seconding the resolution said the previous speaker had told them something of the history of the question and of the rival schemes. The facts were there to show them what terrible injustice to Indian art and artists was being done by Government. The fact showed that there was contempt for Indian art and there was arrogance and ignorance about it. It was Mr. Pheroze Sethna who first placed this matter before the Government, and he was told that the time was premature and that the Government were busy exploring the requisite type of artists and that when the time came they would do everything. Mr. Ley then proceeded to tell the House that there was a new scheme submitted to the Government and that they had not considered the scheme submitted by Capt. Solomon for financial reasons. And why was not it considered? Because the opinion of the people of India in matters artistic did not at all count. Indians could not, however, accept a scheme which was submitted by a man who wanted classical designs for Delhi and who did not understand the fundamental principles of Indian art. Indians would have to reject that scheme because it was a libel on Indian art and they must assert once for all the Indian's right to be free artistically as well as spiritually.

Mr. L. G. Khare wanted other presidencies to appreciate the lead given by Bombay in the cause of Indian art. He asked the country to follow Bombay, for it was their right to develop their own art. He then referred to the great efforts made by the "Bombay Chronicle" for the cause of Indian art during the last three years and more by constantly writing on the subject.

Mr. S. V. Puntambeker said it was high time that India should wake up in every nook and corner and they should not tolerate any dictation from the top or outside India, for it would not help them in doing their duty for the salvation of their country.

The resolution was passed.

COMMITTEE FOR REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas moved:—This meeting appoints the following Committee for carrying on correspondence and attend to the preliminaries for the proper representation of the claims of Indian artists:—Mr. S. R. Bomanji, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. G. K. Mahatre, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas, Mr. Cullianji Curumsey Damji. Secretary: Mr. K. H. Vakil.

Mr. Lallubhai said he did not understand much about Indian art—he was neither a creator nor critic of Indian art,—but he wanted Indians to develop their art in the best environment suited to them, as was done in other countries for their own children.

Mr. G. K. Mhatre seconded and the resolution was adopted.

ARTISTIC LOOT.

Mr. Bomanji said while he had been to Taxila he was told by one of the engineers there that a large number of beautiful gold and silver ornaments found in one of the excavations had been taken to England, and he protested against this "artistic loot" of India.

MADRAS AND WEMBLEY.

EXPENSES FALL BELOW ESTAMATE.

MADRAS, Apl. 2.

According to the Government review of the report of the Executive Committee of the British Empire Exhibition the next cost of the Madras Government's participation in the Exhibition apparently stands at Rs. 1,69,710 which falls considerably below the estimated cost of Rs. 3,08,500. The report says that among the articles which had the largest sales were lace, condiments, carpets and rugs, cotton prints, carved furniture, incense, sticks, cigars and picture post cards. Sales in lace alone came up to £2,853-6 shillings.—A.P.

STONING TO DEATH.

(BY M. K. GANDHI.)

My brief note on the penalty of stoning to death awarded against certain members of the Ahmadiyya community has resulted in a great deal of correspondence on the subject. I am unable to print all the correspondence. But I am printing enough to put the reader in possession of the views of my correspondents. Here is what Maulana Zafar Ali Khan has to say in the matter:

"I hasten to fulfil the promise which I made in my last letter to deal at some length with the controversial points arising out of your note on the stoning of certain Qadianis in Kabul. I have read the note over and over again and each successive study has strengthened me in the conviction that as President of the National Congress and above all in your personal capacity you had better left it unwritten. I reproduce the passages, which to my mind are open to exception:—

" 'I understand that the stoning method is enjoined in the Quran only in certain circumstances wich do not cover the cases under observation. But as a human being living in fear of God I should question the morality of the method under any circumstance whatsoever. Whatever may have been necessary or permissible during the Prophet's lifetime and in that age this particular form of penalty can not be defended on the mere ground of its mention in the Quran. Every formula of every religion has in this age of reason to submit to the acid test of reason and universal justice if it is to ask for universal assent. Error can claim no exemption even if it can be supported by the scriptures of the world..... It is the form of penalty that wounds the human conscience. Both reason and heart refuse to reconcile themselves to torture for any crime no matter how vile the crime may be.'

"The opening lines of the above extract are open to correction. The Quran no where prescribes stoning to death as a penalty for any crime and you have erroneously attributed to it a statement which has no basis in fact. This is, however, a very trivial affair as compared with the attitude taken up by you that any form of penalty which according to your standard of morality is unacceptable to you must be condemned as inhuman even if it is supported by the Quran and all the other Scriptures of the world. This means that the Quran as a Source of Islamic Law must be looked upon as a bundle of errors because it "wounds the human' 'conscience' by ordaining the punishment of flogging for adultery and mutilation in respect of theft. I would not mind in the least if such sweeping statements emanated from the unsympathetic critics of Islam with whom we are only too familiar. But your position is quite different. As President of the National Songress you occupy the proud position of the head of the three hundred million Indians who expect you to respect their beliefs. As Mahatma Gandhi, the champion of Khilafat, millions of Musalmans have grown accustomed to regard you as their 'guide, philosopher and friend.' Your categorical denunciation, therefore, of a peculiar aspect of the penal provisions of the *Sharia't* was most unexpected; and Musalmans whose susceptibilities in matters concerning the fundamentals of their Faith are extremely delicate naturally look upon the expression of such views as an uncalled for interference in an affair which concerns themselves alone. You have certainly the right of personally holding any opinion as to the validity of the moral sanction of penalties imposed by Islam on such of its followers as transgress its law. But a public expression of this opinion, in what very much looks like th capacity of a Muslim jurisconsult makes your illustrious position rather awkward, and it is my solicitude for your prestige throughout the Islamic world that has prompted me to address you in this manner.

"I now turn to the main point at issue. The Quran as a penal code has prescribed punishment only in respect of a limited number of crimes, viz. murder, adultery, theft and slander of chaste women. Punishment for other offences has been left to the discretion of the Prophet whose life-long practice forms the basis of the legislative activities of his successors. Full latitude for the exercise of independent judgment has been conceded to the latter where the Prophet's authority is not forthcoming. Thus the Quran as the word of God, the practice of the Prophet, the first and infallible interpreter of the revealed book, and the collective judgment of the Islamic world constitute the *Shariat*, and no Musalman who is worth his salt dare impugn its authority.

"Now apostacy, as such, is an offence punishable with death under the *Shariat;* and although the Quran is silent on the subject, the other two sources of the Islamic law have announced in unmistakable language that an apostate must forfeit his life. I have dealt exhaustively with this subject in a series of articles which I am writing for the "Zamindar."

"To people who have been dazzled by the glamour of modern scepticism this unrelenting attitude of Islam towards apostasy might seem a direct challenge to the freedom of human conscience, whatever that expression may connote. These gentry should however, remember that Islam is not only an institution for the guidance of those who profess it but a State which must exact allegiance from its subjects. If a British Indian subject can be hanged for infringing Section 121 of the Indian Penal Code and cannot escape such fate on the plausible plea that he is at liberty to shake off King George's allegiance, surely it stands to reason, on similar grounds, that a Musalman who rebels against the overlordship of Islam should pay for the act with his life.

"The question now is whether capital punishment in the case of an apostate should or should not take the form of stoning. I will cut short this discussion in one word. Forms of punishment are always regulated by the cultural stage of a people. Legislators in every age have obeyed this psychological necessity. Even the British Government which prides itself on its humanitarianism has been forced to enact the notorious Frontiers Crimes Regulation in the North West Frontier Province, which it would not think of promulgating in the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. The Kabul Government is following the same natural law in stoning to death a number of Qnadianis who have been proved guilty of high treason not only against the spiritual but the temporal power of Islam."

Maulana M. Safdar writing from Sialkot says.—

"I have read your note 'Stoning to Death' in the "Young India" dated 26th February, as well as the rejoinder by Maulvi Zafar Ali Khan as published in the "Zamindar" dated 4th March. I am afraid any controversy might lead to misunderstandings and the point in issue should be cleared at once. As you have stated, Quran enjoins the punishment of *Rajam*, i.e., stoning to death, nowhere. The word *Rajam* is only twice mentioned in the Quran. Firstly in Sura Had where the people of Midian tell their Prophet, "O Shuaib! We do not understand much of what you say and most surely we see you to be weak among us, and were it not for your family we would surely *stone* you and you are not mighty against us." (Sura Had, verse 91, page 470-M. Mahommad Ali's translation). Secondly in Sura 'The Cave' where one of the dwellers in the case goes to the market to purchase food with a coin hundreds of years old and is told by the provision seller, "For surely if they (i.e. Government) prevail against you they would *stone* you to death or force you back to their religion and then you will never succeed." (Sura 'The Cave,' Verse 20, Page 591-M. Mohommad Ali's translation). This will show that the word *Rajam* is mentioned only in the course of references to the ancient history and is not at all enjoined by the Quran as a punishment. I feel, you are right in saying that the present human morality cannot stand this barbarous penalty and in saying this you by no means contravene the teaching of the Quran and thus wound the religious susceptibilities of the Musalmans. I fear, M. Zafar Ali Khan is not right in qualifying *Rajam* as Islamic Shariat. Quran does not support him and opinions differ as to what the later Muslim Jurists held it to be."

Khwaja Kamaluddin Head of the Muslim Mission at Woking says:

"The Quran proposes no punishment whatsoever for apostasy, on this side of the grave. The Book advocates absolute freedom of conscience in matters of Religion, and prohibits all sorts of compulsion in this respect. I have directed my Office (Lahore) to send you a copy of my book 'India in the Balance' which I wrote sometime in 1922; in it you will find a chapter on the subject as an appendix. You have read the Quran, and I am afraid you made a mistake in saying that the Quran proposes punishment of stoning to death. Will you kindly refer to the Verse as well, when you write on the subject again. I fail to see anything like that in the Book. Apostasy occurred in the lifetime of the Holy Prophet in many cases, but no punishment was awarded to any one, solely for it. No tradition can abrogate the Quran. The Holy prophet said, "You will hear many sayings ascribed to me; if they are according to the Quran they are from me; if they are not according to the Quran they are not from me.' This is the only test with us to find the truth of what has been ascribed to our Prophet as his traditions."

I am very glad to find that there is no penalty of stoning to death in the Quran. I did not say that there positively was. I said, 'I understand that the stoning method etc. But Maulana Zafar Ali Khan whilst saying that the penalty is not prescribed in the Quran energetically argues that it has nevertheless a place in Islam and gives it his support. To me, an outsider, it is the same thing so long as a particular practice is part of Islamic practice whether it is defended on the basis of 'the practice of the Prophet' or 'the collective judgment of the Islamic world.' What I would like my Musalman friends to do is unhesitatingly to condemn, irrespective of its source, what the world's reasoned opinion rejects as contrary to humanity. I am glad therefore that Maulana Safdar and Khwaja Kamaluddin condemn the penalty of stoning altogether, and that of death at all, for apostasy. I wish that they could say with me that even if it could be established that the practice of stoning to death could be proved to be derived from the Prophet's practice or 'the collective judgment of the Islamic world,' they could not defend it as being repugnant to their sense of humanity. I would relieve the Maulana of his anxiety for my 'prestige throughout the Islamic world.' It would not be worth a day's purchase if it could be reduced to a nullity on account of an honest expression of my opinion about practices defended in the name of Islam But the fact is, I have no desire for prestige anywhere. It is furniture required in courts of Kings. I am a servant of Musalmans, Christians, Parsis and Jews as I am of Hindus. And a servant is in need of love, not prestige. That is assured to me so long as I remain a faithful servant. And I would ask the Maulana to transfer his anxiety to the prestige of Islam. And I shall share his burden. In my opinion he has unconsciously diminished that prestige by his defence of an indefensible practice. No amount of casuistry can defend the penalty of stoning to death in any event or that of death, whether by stoning or otherwise, for apostasy.

My own position is clear. In my writing about Islam I take the same care of its prestige that I do of Hinduism. I apply the same method of interpretation to it that I apply to Hinduism. I no more defend on the mere ground of authority a single text in the Hindu scriptures than I can defend one from the Quran. Every thing has to submit to the test of reason. Islam appeals to people because it appeals also to reason. And in the long run it will be found that any other method would land one in trouble. There are undoubtedly things in the world which transcend reason. We do not refuse to bring them on the anvil of reason but they will not come themselves. By their very nature they defy reason. Such is the mystery of the Deity. It is not inconsistent with reason, it is beyond it. But the stoning to death is no more beyond reason than, say, the practice of honesty or of swearing. Taken in its broadest sense apostasy means 'abandonment of one's religion.' Is that a grievous crime meriting the punishment of death? If it is, reconversion of a Hindu convert to Islam is a step involving capital punishment. The Maulana Saheb's suggestion that I should not criticise any act in Islam or say anything of the Quran because I am President of the Congress and friend of Musalmans is, I am afraid, unacceptable. I should be unworthy of either position if at a critical moment I suppressed my own judgment. The stoning incident is a matter with which every publicist is concerned. It is a matter of public morality and general humanity which is the basis of all true religions.—"Young India."

READY FOR SALE

MAKE MONEY!

COTTON DEALER'S DIARY 1925-1926

contains 215 opinions about twice a week Broach-Cotton, New York, Futures expected fluctuations, besides Liverpool Futures and expected figure and farak of Calcutta monthly Opium Auction.

COST Rs. 5

TILL 15th APRIL 1925

OUR last year's Diary Contained 118 Opinions, out of which about 80 found correct, 38 wrong, 34 exact; on the whole 75 PER CENT RESULT CORRECT

Purchase 1925-1926 Diary and see Opinions on 28th, 31st March 6th, 7th, 11th, 14th April 1925. AND MAKE MONEY.

Cost Rs. 5, nothing comparing the profits V. P. Not advised.

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL & STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE.

C. P. NEWS.

SIR B. K. BOSE ON INDIAN AGRICULTURE.

NAGPUR, April 1.

The prize distribution ceremony of the Agricultural College, Nagpur, was celebrated last week under the Presidency of the Hon. Mr. B. P. Standen. Rai Bahadur Sir Bipin Krishna Bose, Vice-Chancellor, Nagpur University, delivered a speech on the agricultural problem of the Central Provinces. In the course of his speech he touched many points concerning agriculture. He said that Agriculture, as was carried on by Indians was more or less a gamble in the rains. Their average yield per acre was only about one-fourth of the average yield per acre of an English farmer. One great cause of the shockingly poor outturn of our land was the absence of systematic manuring. Cattle dropping gave a most valuable manure in days gone by. What should have gone to enrich the fields is now burnt up in our home fires. Concluding Sir Bipin said: "The University, as you know, has decided to admit your institution to its privileges and your future training will be under its regulations. It is earnestly to be hoped that the University will exercise a healthy influence in stimulating the development of agricultural education of a really high order, such as will enable the holders of its degrees to take place in the scientific world and in producing men, who by their character and attainments in their special branch of study will be able to contribute materially to the agricultural progress of the Province.

On the 2nd March, 1925, a defamation case was filed against Mr. V. S. Venkataraman, Editor of "Hitavada" a local moderate English weekly, by Mr. Vivian Bose, Bar-at-Law, and Law Lecturer in the Morris College for having published an alleged defamatory passage in its issue of 17th December last. The case came up for hearing before the City Magistrate on Monday last. Both parties agreed to a statement and the case was withdrawn on the paper undertaking to publish it. In the statement the Editor says that the letter was only a humorous caricature, and it was in that light that he published it.

Leprosy Campaign:—A few weeks ago His Excellency the Viceroy launched a powerful appeal to the whole of India for funds for the great new campaign in stamping out leprosy. The appeal has since been echoed by the Governors of various provinces. Sir Frank Sly, late Governor of the Central Provinces, on the eve of his departure had issued his last appeal for funds. Sir Montagu Butler addressed a large gathering recently and appealed to the generous public for funds and do their share in the great humanitarian work of stamping out leprosy. Up till now Rs. 37,000 have been collected.

Bhonsley Estate:—The Bhonsley Estates situated in Nagpur, Bhandara, Wardha, Chanda, Balaghat, Chhindwara, Buldana and Deoir in the Bombay Presidency has been assumed by the Court of Wards. A Committee consisting of influential gentlemen has been formed to manage the estate. Rao Bahadur A. R. Bambawala has been appointed as Manager of the Court of Wards of the Joint Estates.

ALL-INDIA AYURVEDA MAHAMANDAL.

Ayurveda Bhusham Pandit M. Doraiswami Aiyangar, A.K.A.C., General Secretary, The All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal, Dr. M. Subramania Aiyar, B.A., M.B. and C.M., Secretary, The All-India Ayurveda Vidyapitha and Treasurer, the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal and Vidyapitha, Vaidya Visharada Pandit, K. A. Venkatachalla Sastry, Auditor, the All-India Ayurveda Mahamandal and Vidyapitha, and a few other persons started on Wednesday, the 1st instant by Bombay mail, via Bombay and Delhi, with a view to take the President-elect Ayurveda Martanda Pandit Yadavji Tricumji Acharya of Bombay with them to Hardwar.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the above Mahamandal also has been arranged by the General Secretary on the 6th instant at Rishikul, Hardwar to enable all the members to have a discussion with regard to some of the rules and regulations that require some necessary changes.

ANDHRA AYURVEDIC CONFERENCE.

MORE RESOLUTIONS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Mar. 30.

The following resolutions were passed by the Andhra Ayurvedic Conference:—

This conference appreciates with satisfaction the efforts of the Indian National Congress to encourage, patronise and restore the indigenous sciences and arts to their former status and suggests to the Congress to ask the different Provincial Congress Committees to establish Ayurvedic and Unani institutions and open charitable Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, more particularly one large Ayurvedic hospital in each province for popularising the cause and hopes that this forms a part of the Constructive Programme. As a sequel to National Education that the Municipalities and District and Local Boards should be requested to have at their respective places charitable Ayurvedic dispensaries for the use of the poor.

Resolved that the heartfelt thanks of this Conference be conveyed to Bhishagratna Lakshmipathi for his successful endeavours in maintaining the Madras Ayurvedic College after the death of late Vaidyaratna Pandit Gopalachariarlu for his tremendous efforts in carrying on the propaganda work throughout the country and for his efforts in inducing the Government to accept the greatness of the Ayurvedic sciences and for his efforts for the establishments of numerous local fund and Municipal free Ayurvedic dispensaries in the province.

That strenuous efforts be made to get as many of the private Ayurvedic Colleges and Institutions as possible recognized by the Government and that every effort shall be made to provide all the facilities obtainable in the Government school of Indian Medicine to the students studying in the private Colleges of Indian Medicine in the presidency.

As there is no advisory board for the present Government School for Indian Medicine this Conference proposes to the Government to appoint five members of each Section of Ayurveda, Sidda and Unani as an advisory board.

KOHAT AND GANDHIJI.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Why has the Viceroy refused permission to Gandhiji to go to Kohat? All because the whitewashing at that place is not complte! Lot of Debris is to be removed; for the whole bazaar was set on fire! New frontages are being given to damaged shops! These shops are now let out to Muslims! The Hindu Mohalla, which was also ablaze must be cleared! How can Government allow Gandhiji to see such piteous sights? There's the rub! —Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

A QUERY.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if any of your readers will tell me how to preserve the edge of a razor-blade, as I find all my efforts to stone and strop well, and keep it fine-edged are in vain. I find that I have to give it for grounding quite often. How long can a razor keep its edge, once it is ground —Yours, etc.,

AUTO SHAVE.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

The following new office-bearers were elected at the last annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Association:—

President: Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Sir Dorab J. Tata, Kt., Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt., Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, Mr. S. B. Tyabji, Sir Hormasji A. Wadia, Kt., Mr. P. C. Sethna, Mr. S. E. Warden, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Seth Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Mr. Narayan Vishnu Gokhale, Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (Junior), Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, Mr. Jehangir B. D. Petit, Mr. R. P. Paranjpe, Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia, Mr. N. M. Samarth.

Secretaries: Mr. N. M. Joshi, Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Jaffer Hajibhoy, Mr. K. K. Dalal.

Members of Council: Messrs. B. Paul, B. D. Banaji, Gulabchand D. Javeri, G. N. Thakore, Purshottamdas Tricumdas, Khusheri F. Nariman, S. A. Brelvi, Dr. Taherali M. Kajiji, Messrs. L. G. Khare, J. K. Mehta, G. B. Trivedi, F. J. Ginvala, M. Subedar, Kanji Dwarkadas, M. C. Chagla, Sir Mohamedbhoy Hajibhoy, Messrs. N. H. Belgaonvala, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. B. Roy, S. G. Welinkar, V. S. Bhandarkar, Chintaman Sakharam Deole, Mansen Cursondas, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. P. Das, Gejanand Martand Gupte, J. R. Gharpure, Govindji Vasanji, A. B. Vaidya, A. P. Sabavala, Ibrahim F. Lalji, M. S. Captain, B. G. Kher, Bapuji Dadabhoy Lam, H. P. Mody, S. N. Gazdar, R. S. Dhondy, M. J. Mehta, J. H. Vakil, K. R. Thirtee, Barjorji Framji Bharucha, D. [illegible] Vaidya, S. D. Bhedwar, Mirza A. R. K[illegible] Das M. Mehta, N. G. Nachane, H. [illegible]

INFLUENZA
Chills and Ague
rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN
REDUCES FEVER

Phenalgin is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving, nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36 x 5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
E. T. PEARSON & CO., LTD.,
Manufacturing Chemists, Hitchen, ENGLAND.

ICY-COLD WITHOUT "ICE"
STEAMING-WITHOUT "FIRE" HOT
"ICY-HOT" BOTTLE
Keeps contents for days **HOT or COLD**
The London Eastern & American Trading Coy. Hamam Street, Bombay.

A Renewal of Sturdy Manhood

is to be preferred to untold riches, and year by year thousands of scientific men are engaged on research with a view to finding the secret. One result of this research stands out above all others—the discovery of—RADIOSAN.

RADIOSAN consists of those plant cells which store up sun energy and when taken by human beings purifies and enriches the blood, removes all impurities without purging, builds new brain nerve and muscle cells, promotes strength and a renewal of sturdy manhood.

The run-down, mentally and physically fatigued, the prematurely aged, the dyspeptic, the sufferer from

NEURASTHENIA	ANAEMIA	JAGGED NERVES
NERVOUS DEBILITY	LOST VITALITY	OVER-WORK
BRAIN FAG	PROSTRATION	MENTAL AND
DEPRESSION	MALNUTRITION	PHYSICAL FATIGUE

will find restored health and new life in RADIOSAN.

RADIOSAN rapidly purifies and enriches the blood, strengthens brain, nerves and muscles; rids the system of impurities by a natural method, which incurs no purging and leads to such a general feeling of well being, and such an appearance of abounding good health as to confer upon the user of this wonderful reconstructive

A BOON OF UNTOLD VALUE.

Radiosan

THE GREAT REJUVENATOR

is beneficial to all over ten years of age, to both sexes, and when body or mind, or both, cry out for help

WILL GIVE NEW LIFE

RADIOSAN is sold in two sizes. The small size gives 10 days' treatment and the large package a full course 50 days' treatment—obtainable from most Chemists in Bombay.

RADIOSAN Ltd., 81, Lambs Conduit Street, London, ENGLAND.

HAVE YOU EVER TRIED
A CONTESSA-NETTEL CAMERA?
IF NOT TRY IT
ALWAYS ASK FOR
HAUFF
PLATES AND CHEMICALS.
INDIA'S LEADING HOUSE IN VALUE
PRICE LIST FREE ON REQUEST
(SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA & BURMA)
BOMBAY-BERLIN TRADING Co.,
Dady House, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY. ; (*Branch* :) MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

Contessa-Nettel
Cameras and Accessories can be had AT ALL Dealers.

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
ENGINEERS' & CONTRACTORS'
TOOLS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Inquiries and correspondence invited.

OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:
142-44, Abdul Reheman Street,
BOMBAY.

Telegram: KAVENKAY. Telephone No. 20633.

LARGE STOCK
HELD OF DIFFERENT GRADES OF
GLAXO METALS

RAJPUTANA LETTER.

FOREST LAWS.

BANISHMENTS AND IMPRISONMENTS IN JODHPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMER, Mar. 30.

The 19th of March was a black day in the modern history of Jodhpur when three of her citizens were ordered by the State Council to be exiled and six others to be interned. The reasons that actuated the order were pointed out to be the alleged agitation promoted by these gentlemen against the contemplated visit of Their Highnesses to England and the alleged personal attacks by them on Sir Sukhdeo, the Judicial and Political Member of the Council.

Arbitrary banishments are not unheard of events in the Indian States where responsibility in the administration and organisation among the people are conspicuous by their absence. The most eminent among the subjects have not escaped these executive fiats. But the action of the Jodhpur authorities has beaten the record by virtue of the number and respectability of the victims. The injustice of the order is evident, as no judicial trial has been held. An analysis of the grounds advanced in support of the official step will, however, show that it is also otherwise unjust and unwise. Agitation against one's Ruler going on a foreign journey is in itself no offence unless it transcends the bounds of constitution and law. The public is not aware of any such trespass in word or deed by any of the externees or the internees. The second charge similarly falls through for the simple reason that no proceedings were instituted against any of the nine Marwaris for defamation—a perfectly legitimate course open to Sir Sukhdeo. That leaflets violently libelling the personal character of the Knight were distributed in and out of Jodhpur a few months ago, there is no doubt. But they were anonymous and the responsibility for their authorship or distribution could not reasonably be foisted on these citizens. There is thus not the least justification for the repressive measures taken by the State.

But the clue to the motive underlying them is found in the fact that all the nine are prominent workers of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha, the only representative body of Jodhpur. The Sabha during a short life of a couple of years has inflicted defeat after defeat upon the reactionary clique headed by the Political Member and succeeded in gaining unstinted support from the public who responded to its calls in thousands at short notice.

The burden of steering the ship of administration in His Highness's absence was to fall on the unwilling(?) shoulders of Sir Sukhdeo who, though unpopular among Marwaris to a man, is in the best books of British Officials and hence "the ablest man in Marwar". The nightmare of a revolution stirred up by the Sabhawallas in his absence must have been conjured up before the eyes of the young and unsuspecting Prince and the order wrested from his unwilling hands. For how else can one reconcile this act with so many others of his whereby he acceded to the popular demands led by these 'criminals'?. The parting stroke of his pen has, however, left behind bitterness which is difficult to abate and easy to aggravate. Though the operation of the orders has been limited to the period of His Highness's absence from Marwar, the procedure for their execution is not without venom attached to it. The six internees are enjoined to abstain from all public activities and confine themselves within the Police Station between the hours of 8 p.m. and 6 a.m. and their names are to be entered on Police Register No. 10 reserved for thieves and cut-throats! The humiliation involved was too great and all but one have left Jodhpur. But repression is a double-edged sword that cuts both ways. Having scared the leaders away, the police forbade a special general meeting of the Marwar Hitkarini Sabha convened to consider the new situation and have taken possession of the Sabha Office. That there is general discontent against the repressive measures goes without saying. Attempts to gag its expression will only deepen it and drive it underground. Nor does the reputation of the State in the eyes of the world outside bid fair to increase by such deeds, as human beings who are deprived of the enjoyment of their legitimate liberty and domestic life are not expected to sing the praises of those who so deprive them.

PLIGHT OF KISANS IN KARAULI.

Karauli is a small State in the east of Rajputana ruled by a Rajput Prince of the Yadav clan. He is an old-fashioned ruler with "Shikar" as his principal hobby. He maintains extensive reserved forests as his hunting grounds in close vicinity of the areas under cultivation. Wild animals and beasts of prey abound in them and constitute a formidable danger to life and crops. Of the beasts, the leopard and the boar are the most numerous. The former takes a heavy toll of cattle and the latter makes enormous ravages in the fields. Attacks on human life too are not very rare. The miseries caused by these savages though nevr light have increased manifold ever since orders were passed some five years ago by His Highness penalising the killing of boars. Prior to this enactment, the farmer could keep off these marandering brutes to a great extent by the minimising influence of his firelock. They seem, however, to be alive to their immunity now and are sturdier and more frequent in their visitations, while the Kisan is helpless as the only effective means of scaring them away has been snatched from his hands.

The grievance against wild boars developed in intensity which induced the patriotic and self-sacrificing Kunwar Madan Singh, the son of the ex-Minister, first to violate the prohibition order by shooting down a boar and then to enter on hunger strike with a view to secure its abolition. The official promise that ended the hunger strike was interpreted by one and all as conveying the abolition. But a conviction of Kisans by the Maharaja recently shows that the orders stand intact.

Twenty-two Kisans were sent up by the police in the last month on the charge of killing a wild boar. The case in the ordinary course was to have gone to the Magistrate, but the Maharaja summoned the papers to his own Peshi and tried the case himself as an original Court. The accused were thus in the first instance deprived of the right to appeal and were in the second heavily sentenced. One of them was sentenced to a fine of Rs. 800, two to Rs. 400 each, one to Rs. 100, and the rest to Rs. 200 east, while hard labour varying from two to six months each was awarded. The hardship involved in the pecuniary inflictions on extremely poor people can better be imagined than described. In striking contrast stands out the case of a Kiladar's son who is charged with the same offence as the Kisans. The trial is held by the Magistrate and the offender is on bail. Surely the ways of autocracy are inscrutable and human life in the estimation of some of our indigenous royalties is cheaper than that of animals!

GOLDEN SMOKES
BRING GOLDEN SMILES.

The pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco, Golden in colour, Golden in quality, will bring contentment with every smoke and

WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

PASSING SHOW
VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

IN PACKETS 10 for 4 ANNAS
MADE IN LONDON
IN AIRTIGHT TINS 50 for Rs. 1.4

MADE IN LONDON ENG. BY CARRERAS LTD 136. years reputation for quality.

INDIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

NEW SOCIETY AND JOURNAL.

Psychology as a natural science can trace but a short history. It is principally a product of the later 19th century and the 20th century. Yet its importance in the different spheres of life is being increasingly realised. The application of Psychology for educational diagnosis and for vocational guidance is now fairly familiar. The psychological approach to social, ethnic and political problems may be said to be the order of the day. And, the development of the Psychiatrical methods indicate the practical value of Psychological studies. But by far the most important advance consists in the increasing precision and elaboration of the technique and methods of the science. It is the development of the laboratory method of study that has been adopted in most of the seats of learning of the west, that has stimulated a manifold interest in Psychology and has led to its expansion. In India, the study of Psychology has been carried on for many years. But the absence of facilities for laboratory work and for pursuing its new developments in our educational institutions, has brought about a condition of stagnation. The amount of money spent for work in psychology and the time given to its study have so far brought but little return.

The teachers of Psychology who met under the auspices of the Indian Science Congress in the newly opened section of Psychology, in consideration of these facts, formed themselves into an association called the Indian Psychological Association. The aims of the Association are:—

(1) To stimulate researches in Psychology in its scientific aspect.

(2) To translate psychological works into vernaculars.

(3) To start a Journal of Psychology.

(4) To bring the curricula of Psychology at the different seats of learning in a line with the development of the Science.

A journal to be called the Indian Journal of Psychology, will be published in the course of the year. Any one who desires further information concerning the Association should apply to Dr. N. N. Sengupta, Laboratory of Experimental Psychology, University of Calcutta, The President of the Association.

BABY WEEK AT KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAWABAD, April 1.

The baby week has been opened in Karachi under the auspices of the Karachi Health Association. Owing to special efforts of the local municipality and the Health Association, infant mortality has been reduced from 278 per thousand to 228 in five years.

J. N. PETEL INSTITUTE.

LAST YEAR'S SATISFACTORY REPORT.

The annual general meeting of the Jamsetji Nesserwanjee Petit Institute was held on Tuesday, Mr. S. E. Warden presiding.

In moving the adoption of the report for the year ending 1924, the President said that it was a matter of gratification that the members of the Institute had reached the number of 3,750 which represented all the communities of this great cosmopolitan city. The report showed a satisfactory state of finances of the Institute for which their best thanks were due to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Dadyburjor, for his unstinted and unostentious services. The work of extending the library and the activities of the Institute would be shortly taken in hand. Another matter of gratification was the fact that the Government had removed the restrictions imposed upon the Institute, whereby Government servants could not become members of the Institute. Now that the restriction had been removed, he hoped to see the Government servants who had to sever their connection with the Institute would rejoin the same.

The report was then adopted by the meeting.

One of the members found some defects in the administration of the Institute and said that as the Hon. Secretary who had been found wanting in his work should be replaced by a paid full time secretary. At the same time he blamed the Hon. Secretary for the ever-increasing figures of expenditure.

Mr. M. N. Davar then moved two resolutions, one calling for the free distribution of the copies of Rules and Regulations and another calling upon the discontinuance of the publication of supplementary list of books.

Both the resolutions were rejected.

With a vote of thanks to the President the meeting terminated.

COCOGEM

"There are two important reasons why the usual fried foods are so indigestible the fat and the frying temperature"

COOK WITH COCOGEM

Ghee and crude oils decompose and form irritating indigestible acrolin when heated over hot fires. They must therefore be used with slow fires at low temperatures and in consequence the food is only half cooked and absorbs an enormous amount of the grease. The result is a semi-cooked, greasy mess and indigestion.

COOK WITH COCOGEM

Frying with Cocogem is an entirely different matter. Cocogem neither smokes nor burns even if heated 100° above the burning point of ghee and the food is always perfectly cooked without the absorption of shortening.
See that your cook thoroughly understands this decided Cocogem advantage and your food will be crisp, tasty and digestible,

DISTRIBUTORS :—

NANAVATY & Co.,

NAVSARI BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Illustrated booklets free from Cocogem Box H. Tatapuram.

3

BARODA JUMA MASJID.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall feel thankful if you will b so good as to publish the following lines in your valued paper, to eradicate the false impression occasioned by the news published in the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 24th inst. under the heading "Dispute over a Mosque —Shia Sunni trouble in Baroda."

There has been no long standing dispute between the Shia and Sunni communities of Baroda over the right of the use of the Juma Musjid, so that for the cause of the riot that occured on the night of the tenth inst. we have to seek elsewhere. The rioters attacked not only the members of the Sulemani community that attended the sermon of Molvi Abdullah Saheb, one of the foremost Suni Molvis in Baroda, at the invitation of Prof. Nawab Ali, himself a Sunni and who was then the General Secretary of the Committee appointed by the Dewan to look after the Juma Musjid, but also other Sunnis who were seated listening to the sermon.

In order to understand why Sunnis and their sulemani guests were beaten it is necessary to know something about the circumstances under which the Juma Musjid which had fallen into complete decay owing to mismanagement, has now been rebuilt and many additions made to it. About 25 years ago the Anjuman-e-Islam of Baroda, of which Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji then a Judge of the High Court of Baroda, was the President, requested His Highness the Maharaja Saheb to make over the dilapidated Mosque to it for the purpose of re-erection. His Highness was pleased not only to accede to this request but from time to time, as necessity arose, he made donations which amounted in all to Rs. 55,000. With this generous assistance the Anjuman was able to re-build the Mosque etc., at a cost of about Rs. 145,000, the balance of money having been obtained from Muslims of all communities, as well as from their Hindu brethren. During the whole period of nearly twenty years the relations of the Muslims of various sects in the Anjuman remained cordial and occasionally joint prayers were said at the Juma Musjid and the Idgah.

Once the Mosque was completed and regular income of Rs. 3,000 per annum began to be realised some of the Sunni members separated from the old Anjuman and formed a new Suni Anjuman under the Presidentship of K. B. Jamadar Yosufali and all joint prayers and ceremonies ceased. The Jamadar Saheb who had until then worked most cordially with members of all sects succeeded in getting the Government to hand over the management of the Mosque to him as a tentative measure. About a year ago the Jamadar Saheb died, so the members of the Sunni Anjuman elected a fresh President and continued to manage the affairs of the Mosque. About six months ago a petition was made to the Dewan alleging mismanagement, which on an official enquiry was found to be proved to the hilt, so the management was taken away from the Sunni Anjuman and entrusted to a Committee of six members, three being chosen from each of the Anjuman with the Collector as Chairman. Mr. Abbas S. Tyabji led the members of the old Anjuman party and Salem-mia Jamadar those of the Sunni Anjuman party. The selection of members of the Committee was not on the Shia Sunni basis.

As soon as the Committee began to work, Prof. Nawab Ali, one of the members of the old Anjuman was appointed General Secretary. As such he had to examine the old accounts. In doing this he found some money transactions which required explanation. This roused the enemity of the members of the new Anjuman who had no mind to allow this enquiry to be completed, and thus the presence of some 8 or 10 gentlemen of the Sulemani community was made a pretext for the dastardly attack inside the Mosque, in which both Sulemanis and their Sunni friends were maltreated on the ground that an attempt was made to deprive the Sunnis of their Juma Musjid.

Thus it is evident that there is no Sunni-Shia question involved. The dispute is between Sunni members of the old Anjuman who consider it a point of honour to maintain their cordial relations with those members of the Sulemani community, who made the restoration of the Musjid their life work and the members of the Sunni Anjuman and their friends who make, after 20 years, alleged difference in religious tenets an excuse for getting possession of the Mosque by fair or foul means. The new order passed by the Dewan declaring the Mosque to be Shahi and to the possession of which no community is entitled, and placing it and its funds under the direct management of the Collector with an advisory Muslim Committee for his guidence is the consequence of the recent dispute amongst Muslim community.—Your, etc.,

Baroda, Mar. 29. S. F. HUSAIN.

Skin Tortures End

And Sore Places heal when the Blood is cleansed with

Clarke's Blood Mixture

A Thankful Mother tells of her little boy's complete recovery.

Mrs. L. Williams, of 7, Lowesmoor Place, Lowesmoor, Worcester, England, writes :—"I should like to thank you for the benefit my little boy, 8 years old, has derived since taking your Clarke's Blood Mixture. Some time ago he fell and scratched his knee; within a short time the whole of the right side, including the arm, was covered with sore places the size of half-crowns; he also had three large hard lumps form in the thigh. One day after reading about Clarke's Blood Mixture, I thought I would give it a trial, and after taking it for a short time he completely recovered and has not had any kind of Skin Eruption since."

Take it for Eczema, Rashes, Sores and Eruptions, Ulcerated Legs, Abscesses, Piles, Swollen Glands, Rheumatism and Gout.

Profit by Mrs. Williams' experience and **Start Cleansing Your Blood To-day**

Of all Dealers. Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon: Messrs. G. ATHERTON & Co., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Bombay Directory.

(IN EVERY SATURDAY AND THURSDAY'S ISSUE)

MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS, STOCKISTS, AGENTS, PROFESSIONALS, &c., &c.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

UNDERTAKES TO PUT YOU IN TOUCH WITH ANY BUSINESSES YOU ARE IN NEED OF

(FREE DAILY COPY TO ADVERTISERS 1 INCH FOR 6 MONTHS.)

As far as possible only reliable businesses are entered.

Enquiries regarding Merchants will be gladly undertaken by us if necessary.

2 ANNAS PER LINE PER INSERTION

Puts you before

OVER 15,000 PEOPLE.

Thousands in Bombay and Up-country want you

ENTER EARLY. SPACE IS LIMITED.

MINIMUM 2 LINES.

It is a Directory and so every Business, Profession, Trade and Calling can be entered.

ZANGI Rs. 6-4.

Latest improved Fountain Pen, never leaks, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper. Order any style V.P. on 7 days' approval, Gelcadet Clip Annas 6. 3 dozen ZANGI inklets Annas 8. Protector Pocket Annas 8. Pens Repaired and Exchanged.

ZANGI PEN & INK MFG. Co., 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI.

BOMBAY, Preventive Officers' Bungalow, Vadsli. 27-2-1924. The ZANGI pen that you sent me this month has given me entire satisfaction and I am greatly pleased with it.
The inklets that you have manufactured are the best that I have ever used. Now, kindly send me three more ZANGI pens with three dozen blue black inklets for each pen, three lever clips and four leather ZANGI protector pockets, three for these pens and one for my pen.—Chandulal Lallubhai.

Fire Engine 1867
Notable Inventions
No 6
The Great Fire of London gave us the first Fire-engine.
The genealogy of the watch goes back to centuries before the birth of the Fire-engine. Both have to-day been brought to a high standard of dependability and the "Sillidar" watch, like the modern Fire-engine, will never "let you down."
The "SILLIDAR" Keyless Lever Wrist Watch.
Admirable Time-keeper.
Material & Workmanship Guaranteed.
Nickel Silver .. .. Rs. 30
Sterling Silver 36
Rolled Gold 42
Prices include superior Leather Strap.
West-End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Send for FREE Catalogue.

CONTINENTAL PHOTO STORES

253, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

AGENTS :—

IHAGEE CAMERAS :
ELEPHANT & : :
LEONAR : : :
PHOTO PAPERS :
"ROTU" TRIPODS :
DALLMEYER LENSES

STOCKISTS OF :—

"ICA" CAMERAS
AGFA PHOTO SUPPLIES
ZEISS LENSES
BINOCULARS, ETC.

KUSUMA

A boon to sufferers from **Gonorrhea.** Magically stops burning and pricking sensation and discharges of all nature in 24 hours. Complete cure in a week. Also a kindly specific for Ladies, suffering from Leucorrhea and menstrual disorders. Per Phial Rs. 2, V. P. Charges Extra.

ANANDA KUTEERAM.
POST BOX No. 246, MADRAS.

How to Tell

"Every Picture tells a Story."

There are two ways to tell whether you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back and about the body. The second is by examining the urine.

If backache, recurring headaches, or a fretful, nervous, tired condition makes you suspect some kidney disorder, watch the urine. Look for any of the following signs:—Too frequent or too few calls to urinate. Too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing. Sandy, gritty or cloudy settlings. Temporary changes may occur from the food or drink which you take, but if the changed appearance continues, your kidneys are out of order and need help.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills correct and regulate the kidney secretions, stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys and thereby permanently relieve urinary disorder, backache, rheumatism, nervousness, dizziness, and other kidney troubles. There is no more reliable medicine than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

PLEASE NOTE

Guaranteed for 2 years. World renowned are sold **"B" TIME PIECES** at Rs. 2-8-0

Order now at once our rolled gold wrist watch 7-8-0

V. S. WATCH Co., P. B. 105. MADRAS.

BRANCHES :

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING Co., HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1. THAKORDWAR, II. JUMA MUSJID. SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Digitized by Arya Samaj Foundation Chennai and eGangotri with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

HEBREW UNIVERSITY.

Courtesy—"The Graphic."

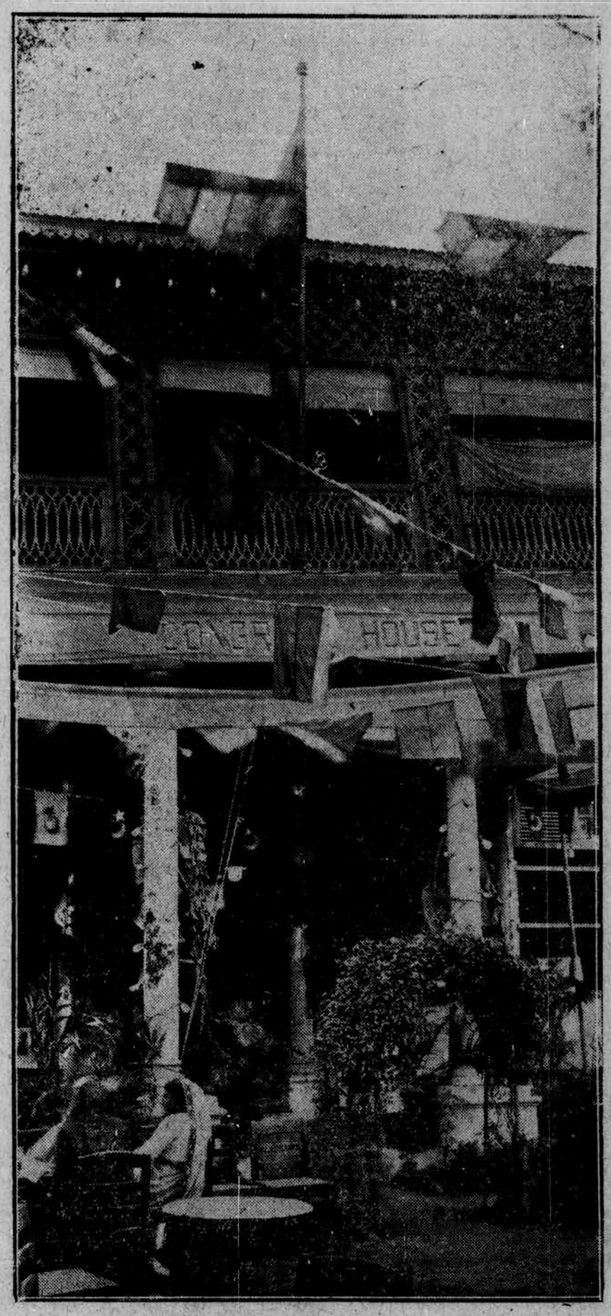
This new Hebrew University at Jerusalem was inaugurated by Earl Balfour on April 1. The University, which occupies a commanding site on Mt. Scopus, overlooking the Holy City, will, at the outset, consist of three research institutes and a library, but it is intended, as possibilities offer, to add other departments and to develop the teaching side of the institution.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

The final of the Catholic Schools Hockey Tournament conducted under the auspices of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation was played on the Grant Medical College ground on Wednesday evening when the Antonio D'Silva High School beat the Antonio D'Souza School by five goals to nil, winning the Dr. Cosmas Fernandes Cup.

"CONGRESS HOUSE."



"Bombay Chronicle" Photo.

A FRONT VIEW OF THE SPACIOUS "CONGRESS HOUSE", BOMBAY, WHICH WAS FORMALLY OPENED BY MAHATMA GANDHI LAST WEEK.

A TRAMWAY JUBILEE.

Courtesy—"Illustrated London News."

West Ham (London) celebrated its tramways' coming of age last month. The photograph shows a glorified car on a triumphal tour.

THE LATE C-IN-C,

The Hospital Transport "Assaye" left the Bombay Harbour yesterday for England with the remains of late Lord Rawlinson, Commander-in-Chief of India, to England. The photo shows the "Assaye" signalling the arrival of the coffin at the pier.

INDORE ADMINISTRATION.

CRITICS CRITICISED.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The leading article under the caption "Indore" which appeared in your issue of the 14th February last, purports to be a criticism of the administrative measures of the Holkar State. In reality it is a vulgar, violent abuse of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar; and to indulge yourself in it, the administration report appears to have offered you a fitting occasion. As language of the kind employed in the article under reference appears to have commended itself to you, it is futile now to enter into a controversy with you either as regards the propriety of introducing the personality of His Highness into the subject or the decency of your references to His Highness. Moreover, it is now a matter of common knowledge that decent-minded readers of your article, in and beyond the State, have openly condemned the excesses to which you have betrayed yourself by your known aversion to everything relating to the State.

Leaving alone, therefore, the propriety of your personal references to His Highness, there are in that article three points which call for a reply. These are (1) an alleged slowness of progress in Excise reforms and in the spread of popular education; (2) an apparent disparity in the proportion of expenditure as between "Palace and Education"; and (3) a seemingly high incidence of taxation in Indore in comparison with Baroda. In all these, your unfortunate search for facts "beyond the limits of the Blue Book" in order to strengthen your pre-conceived notions of Indore and Indore administration has led you to serious mistakes.

For the sake of convenience the last of these points may be taken first for elucidation. You seem to make your charge of high taxation on the basis of a rough and ready calculation made for the purpose of the last Census. The Census Superintendent responsible for that calculation has, however, explained the process by which he has arrived at the figure mentioned by him, namely Rs. 8-8-0 in Indore, as compared to Rs. 6-1-10 in Baroda. His explanation is as follows:—

"From the statement it will appear that the gross actual income of the State from all sources in 1910-11 was Rs. 81,59,781 as against Rs. 1,06,37,800 in 1919-20, that is to say, it has improved by Rs. 24,78,019 or 30.36 per cent. On an average for the last ten years the gross actual income of the State comes to Rs. 94,22,077 and the actual expenditure to Rs. 91,52,725. According to the population of the State, (1921) the incidence of taxation per head comes to Rs. 8-8-0 as compared to Baroda where the incidence of taxation in 1918-19 was Rs. 6-1-10 (vide statement No. 56 in Statistical Abstract for the Baroda State from 1909-10 to 1918-19). The burden of taxation in this State is heavier by nearly Rs. 2-6-0 per head than in Baroda."

The Statistical Abstract of Baroda from which the foregoing figure relating to the incidence of taxation in that State would appear to have been taken is not before me; and I cannot, therefore, say what process has been adopted by the statisticians of that State in arriving at the incidence shown. But I can say that the method of calculation adopted by the Superintendent of Census in Indore was faulty and grossly unjust to the State. Under taxation he has included all conceivable heads of receipts, recurring and non-recurring "Special." Thus, the gross average revenue in Indore taken into consideration for Census purposes includes all realisations from non-tax sources, such as (1) earnings from State Mills, (2) Royalty on Mills, (3) receipts from Commercial Exploitation of forests, (4) Irrigation receipts, (5) Quit-rent on lands, (6) arrears of revenue, (7) Nazarana and (8) Treaty and political receipts. These are sources of income which do not come under taxation. Of all Indian States, Baroda would be the last to make the mistake of bringing realisations from non-tax sources under revenue heads that are usually taken to calculate the incidence of taxation. If necessary deductions are made on the lines indicated above from the gross revenue receipts of the State, there is no reason for Indore to fear comparison with any neighbouring State, regard being had to the premier position it occupies in Central India in Commerce and Industry with a small population in widely scattered areas.

Secondly, as regards the allegation of "Tortuousness" in excise reform, some account must be taken of the abundance of raw material which exists in Central Indian States for illicit manufacture of intoxicants and of the difficulties of dealing with the enclaves of foreign jurisdiction. If these impediments to progress are not overlooked, Indore can well claim credit for what it has been able to achieve by tightening control over manufacture, distribution, sale and consumption of alcoholic liquors and of opium and hemp drugs. The incidence of consumption which was about 15 gallons L.P. for 100 persons came down to 12 gallons in 1924. The number of shops licensed for the sale of country spirit was 911 in 1912 and this was brought down to 572 in 1924.

Similarly the number of shops licensed for the sale of opium and hemp drugs has been reduced from 337 to 287. These are by no means as inconsiderable as you seem to be anxious to make out for the information of your readers. Moreover among other reforms introduced by His Highness' Government may be mentioned the following:—

(1) The whole State has been brought under the rigid Madras system ,including the remote part of Rampura-Bhanpura pathars and the uplands;

(2) The production of country spirit has been brought under strict control by establishing distillery and storage and issue regulated by bringing bonded warehouses into existence;

(3) The quantity that can be retailed at any one time to any particular individual has been fixed and adherence to the rule enforced;

(4) The appointment of saleswomen in charge of retail shops has been prohibited;

(5) A shopless zone has been created on all our borders for opium and hemp drugs as well as for country spirit;

(6) Sale and possession of Charas have been prohibited;

(7) Rates of duty have been steadily increased and retail price has also been raised.

These facts, I hope will give you some idea of the endeavours of His Highness' Government to lead the people to form habits of temperance and ultimately to abstain from all intoxicants.

As regards your reference to the inauguration, at His Highness' accession to power, of a period of "Tortuous progress" in education, your inferences from facts are illogical, devious and mischievous. The figures even as quoted by you serve to prove that the number of schools has nearly doubled in the course of a decade, and that the amount expended has trebled. The progress may not, nevertheless, be as rapid as most of us desire. But in comparison with the neighbouring tracts of the country the achievements of Indore are certainly not poor. People in Central India are yet slow to realise the benefits of education, though we have here provision for compulsory education. It is undoubtedly the policy of His Highness to wipe out illiteracy in the State gradually. That policy has been steadily pursued without, however, doing violence to rooted objections of parents to the sending of their sons to public schools in preference to farm labour. It is not, as you seem to infer, that we have been content with placing a law for compulsory education on the Statute Book. Had you cared to inquire for facts you would have learnt that a special Inspectorate has been created to be in charge of Primary Schools, that the number of children of school-going age has been ascertained by means of a special census, that school houses have been built to accommodate students in new schools. If, nevertheless, progress has not been as rapid as one might desire, the reason for it in this State as well as in many others experimenting in compulsory education must be looked for, in part at least, in directions other than financial. Even more enthusiastic exponents of compulsory primary education than the officials of Indore have by experience learnt that slowness of progress cannot be attributed certainly to reluctance to spend more than can usefully be spent on expansion. In point of fact, no State with four or five exceptions is spending a higher percentage on education than Indore and no people in our neighbourhood are better prepared now for compulsory primary education than the subjects of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar. The several unforeseen difficulties met with the execution of the scheme having been overcome, orders are about to issue for a much more rapid expansion consistently with the work of consolidation. It is possibly pertinent to re-call to mind in this connection that His Highness the Maharaja Holkar made the noble resolve he did in spite of a warning held out to all enthusiasts in the cause of primary education by Sir Hurcourt Butler in one of his historic speeches. It success in his endeavours have fallen short of expectations, that is not to be attributed either to a want of enthusiasm or reluctance to find the requisite funds. The real reason lies in the practical difficulty to which attention was called by Sir Harcourt Butler as Education Member of Lord Hardinge's Government, viz., the difficulty of maintaining steadily the speed of a motor car in a country accustomed to the pace of an ox-cart. That is sufficiently explicit. It is perversity which ignores these facts and persists in twisting them in order to mislead the public.

Lastly, there remains your contention that there is great disparity in the proportion of expenditure between the Palace and the Education Department. This is easily and briefly answered. The seemingly high proportion of expenditure under the first of these heads is largely due to the method of accounting which has long been followed in the State. For the information of those newspaper-men who in these days are all too busy to examine closely innumerable columns of figures in the budgets of "Native States" it may be explained that it is not the practice in the Holkar State to debit to State budget the charges of certain establishments in the Palace, and certain constructional and equipment charges of the "Palace", though these heads of expenditure can easily be split up and scattered, as in some other States, under appropriate heads of State budget proper, such as, General Administration, Public Works (building and roads) Public Gardens and some sub-head of Army Expenditure. For one reason or another Indore has been content to follow the traditional mode of accounting for certain classes of expenditure although the method has the inevitable drawback of unnecessarily inflicting the figure to the disadvantage of the "Palace" and misleading the public as to the real nature of an important portion of "Palace" expenditure. The disparity of expenditure as between the "Palace" and "Education Department" largely diminishes if these facts are borne in mind, and if, in addition, the futility of expending money on a scheme of expansion in schools without the certainty of an adequate return for the money spent is also recognised.

In conclusion, I venture to ask that in fairness to His Highness the Maharaja Holkar and his administration you will be so good as to publish the reply in an early issue and to give it such prominence as its importance deserves.—Yours, etc.,

V. G. PANT VAIDYA.

Indore (C. I.)
March 29, 1925.

RAJASTHAN HINDI SAMMELAN.

The Secretary, Reception Committee of the Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan at Sikar wires under date March 31st:—The first sitting of the proposed Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan was held in Agrasenpuri of the Grawl Mahasabha at Fatehpur, Jaipur under the presidentship of Pandit Madhavpd, Principal of the Ratangarh Brahmacharya Ashram and member of the Bikaner Legislative Council. There was a decent gathering and the Shamiana was packed up. Prominent persons present were Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Pandits Haribhau Upadhyaya, Nekiram Bharma, Jhabarmal Sharma, Thakurs Ishwarsingh of Doondlod, Jodhsingh of Khuri, and others. After the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Mr. Bhimraj Doogar's speech and the Presidential address messages of sympathy and telegrams from Shrimati Devindrakunwar, Senior Maharani of Dungarpur, Rajadhiraj Noharsingh of Shahpura, Raoraja Teisingh of Jodhpur, Thakur Kisrisingh of Kotah and others were read.

Pandit Haribhau of the "Hindi Navjivan" proposed that in order to facilitate Hindiprachar the whole responsibility should be entrusted to Pandit Kshemanand of Rohat as he was the fit person for the work, and expected all Hindi lovers would support him wholeheartedly in paving the ground for the Rajasthan Hindi Sammelan. The resolution was seconded by Mr. Jhabarmal Sharma, editor "Hindusansar". Sjts. Jankiprasad and Arjunlal Sethi favoured the idea of forming a Committee of five. The amendment received vehement criticism on the ground of unfavourable atmosphere for the Committee and the desirability of centralisation of responsibility. Pandits Buduram and Ramsahai opposed the amendment and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj supported the main resolution. The amendment was rejected and the original resolution was passed almost unanimously.

Another resolution thanking prominent sympathisers, and requesting Hindi-loving rulers of the Rajasthani States to assist Kshemanand Rohat in his mission was unanimously carried.

SCINDIA S. N. CO. LTD.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

It is with much reluctance that the following lines are written, for in fairness to the shareholders of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, I cannot keep quite. Rumours of mismanagement and bakage continue. I called at the office ten days ago, and enquired if Mr. Narottam's standing instructions to let me see all records were still in force. Mr. Narottam was consulted; and the reply was that some Directors were reluctant and so their sanction was necessary! This is really very strange; for, for the last two years, the Agents and most of the Directors pressed me to join the Board, which I declined. Three months ago, when ugly rumours reached my ears, I volunteered to be a Director for six months only just to have an insight into the inner working. This offer has been evaded! And now an inspection is also evaded! I have written to the Agents and requested them to obtain the Directors' sanction by a circular. A reminder is also sent; but there is no reply and no acknowledgment! I should have waited, but for the fact, that Mahatmaji wants me in Madras for a month. Let prominent shareholders like Messrs. Nariman, Bajubhai Desai, etc., take up these matters now.

(1) Are not subsidiary companies still run despite the advice of Shareholders' Committee?

(2) Is not bunkering contract given to their favorite firm, though lower tender was received?

(3) Are not stores purchased principally from one firm, who is said to have monetary dealings with some one in the office?

(4) Are not Contractors' tenders opened privately and work given *not* to the lowest tenderer?

(5) Are not the claims very heavy?

(6) Were not the two steamers purchased against the advice of the then Superintending Engineer?

Is not one of them to be sent to England for heavy repairs? God help us!

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.